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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Showers; fresh to brisk south-easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market stronger.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Venice and were greeted by the King and Queen of Italy, with whom they proceeded in State gondolas through the Grand Canal to the Royal Palace. Later they sailed for Constantinople. The powers have rejected the Porte's suggested modifications in the ultimatum to Turkey on the evacuation of Crete. The situation in China is reported to be ominous and the speedy death of the Emperor is predicted. Further military precautions have been taken in Paris and elsewhere in France in view of the action of the Railroad Men's Union in voting in favor of a general strike. The difference between Prussia and the Vatican is said to have been settled.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Miles, it is reported, will personally investigate the Indian trouble in Minnesota.

A report from Madrid says that the Peace Commissions at Paris, failing an agreement on the Cuban debt question, may leave it to arbitration.

Judge Van Wyck opened his campaign last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Justice Gaynor, Edward M. Shepard, and Andrew McLean also spoke.

Mrs. John Sherman, wife of the ex-Secretary of State, was stricken with paralysis yesterday at her home in Washington and is in a critical condition.

The presence of militia has restored order at Virden, Ill., the scene of the miners' riot on Wednesday. At least twelve men are said to have been killed.

The Pullman Palace Car Company stock is to be increased one-half to cover $18,000,000 of surplus assets. The stock will be distributed among the shareholders.

Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon, who criticised the naval commanders at Santiago in a lecture delivered at Denver, has been found guilty of the charges against him and sentenced to be dismissed from the navy.

Patrick Shanahan, a coachman, who had just returned from a funeral, was caught on the tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad at the Twenty-first Street grade crossing in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday afternoon and instantly killed.

The Controller of the Currency ordered the Tioga National Bank of Owego, N. Y., of which Senator T. C. Platt is President, closed yesterday on account of the defalcations of Assistant Cashier Stone. Stone died Wednesday after being confronted with the exposure of his crime.

Page 2.

The Government is trying to frustrate the supposed plans of a pool said to have been formed to buy the converted war craft at its own prices.

Page 3.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller spoke before the Fellow-Citizenship Association last night on "Municipal Government." He defended machine rule, and said the city would fare better if the business men were as honest as the politicians.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of Newark, N. J., who has been prominently mentioned as the probable successor to the late Rev. Dr. John Hall in the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has withdrawn in favor of the Rev. Alexander Connell of London.

The Republican candidates for county judicial offices were notified formally of their nomination by a committee at the Lawyers' Down-town Club yesterday. Justice Daly made the only long speech of acceptance. Hamilton Odell is expected to withdraw from the Citizens' ticket. ticket.

Page 4.

The Governor General of the Dutch East Indies has proclaimed that American yachts having war correspondents on board will be treated as privateers.

A letter received at the Red Cross headquarters yesterday from H. F. Barnes, the organization's agent at Ponce, describes the widespread sickness and suffering of our army in Puerto Rico. Officers, surgeons, nurses, and many soldiers, he says, are ill.

The War Investigating Commission heard further testimony bearing upon the sickness at Camp Thomas yesterday, and read documents supplied by Secretary Alger showing that the plans proposed by Gen. Miles anterior to the Santiago campaign had been regarded. A statement of Gen. Wilson, detailing the work of the Corps of Engineers, was made public.

Page 5.

The striking engineers and firemen of the Staten Island Electric Company remained quiet yesterday. The company succeeded in getting all its circuits running, and light and power were furnished as usual.

Benjamin M. Goldberger yesterday amplified the charges made by him that H. M. McDonald, the Chicago platform candidate for Governor, is a tool of Thomas C. Platt. Elias Schwarz, a friend of McDonald's, accused Goldberger of forging a telegram.

The golf tournament at Ardsley for the women's championship of the United States was brought down yesterday to the semi-final round, the victors being Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Miss Carol Eidlitz, Miss Frances C. Griscom, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore. The two victors to-day will meet to-morrow for the final championship round.

Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment at a reception tendered to him last night by the New York Conclave, No. 276, Improved Order of Heptasophs, at their rooms, 117 West Twenty-third Street, entertained his hearers with a narrative of the experiences of the regiment from the time it left Camp Black until it arrived home. He stated that some things had been said about the regiment which were not true, and that his men conducted themselves admirably under fire and never flinched.

Page 6.

President McKinley left Omaha yesterday morning for St. Louis, where he is due to arrive to-day. He made speeches at several places along the route.

Page 7.

Miss Grace S. Moynan, a Christian, embraced the Jewish faith and changed her given name to Rebecca in order that she might wed Samuel A. Lewis, a young Hebrew.

Alice Nielsen, the opera singer, has been sued by Max Decsi, vocal teacher, for $720 which he claims is due to him for music lessons given to Miss Nielsen in 1890-91 in Kansas City. Miss Nielsen says she does not owe the money.

Page 8.

The People's Telephone Corporation of New York promises to begin active competition with the Metropolitan in about a year, with lower rates and prompter service.

Page 9.

The depositors in the suspended Tradesmen's Bank, it is stated, will be paid in full, after which the institution will go into voluntary liquidation.

Jacob Field, one of four newly elected members of the Stock Exchange, was initiated yesterday. He passed the ordeal with good nature. The three others will be welcomed to-day.

Page 10.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Trolley, Gaze, Kenmore Queen, George Keene, Manuel, and Maximo Gomez.

Results of the National League baseball games yesterday: New York, 5; Washington, 3. Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Baltimore, 6; Boston, 5. Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

Page 12.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot has begun a suit against her husband to recover a loan alleged to have been made to him.

The New York Library Club reported yesterday that 2,625,142 volumes had been circulated by the free libraries of New York City during the library year of 1898.

At a meeting of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association yesterday, the Secretary read a letter from Mrs. A. C. Armstrong offering the use of three cottages at Nyack for sick soldiers.

Charles E. Van Houten of Jamaica was walking on the Long Island Railroad tracks yesterday, and in getting out of the way of one train stepped in front of another and was instantly killed.

In the trial of a suit for injuries by a Pennsylvania Railroad employe in Jersey City, yesterday, Justice Lippincott ruled that relief associations were in the same class with accident insurance companies.

Jacob Cottek, a lunatic, when arraigned in the Coroner's Court yesterday for the killing of Thomas Stumm, another inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, told the Coroner that this was the year 1904.

The Episcopalian House of Deputies, in session at Washington yesterday, debated at length the question of admitting congregations accepting essential tenets of the Church. The Bishops rearranged five Western missionary districts.

Controller Coler yesterday issued a statement to the effect that William J. Wheeler, Charles B. Wheeler, and Charles G. Davison, agents for Kings County in the purchase of park lands in 1895, had negotiated the purchase of $413,380 worth of land from companies in which they themselves were interested, at a profit of 130 per cent.

The attorneys for the Standard Oil Trust refused yesterday to produce witnesses or books before the Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Ohio, who is here taking testimony in the contempt proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. Subpoenas were issued for Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell, but a Deputy Sheriff could not find them. Proceedings will be taken in court to-day to compel their attendance.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.
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EVACUATION OF PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Brooke Telegraphs that Our Flag Will Be Hoisted in San Juan October 18.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

San Juan de Puerto Rico, Oct. 12.
Secretary of War, Washington:

The United States Commission has informed the Spanish Commission that the United States expects to have complete possession of Puerto Rico Oct. 18.

The Spanish Commission assent to this, and say that it is expected the evacuation will be complete on or before that day. If not, they will concede possession.

The United States Commission has practically completed the details of the evacuation and the joint commission has held its last session and adjourned without day.

The United States troops will be placed in San Juan and the flag hoisted at noon Oct. 18. BROOKE,
Major General.

Gen. Brooke has been directed by the War Department to consider the subject of a permanent garrison for the Island of Puerto Rico. With the troops now on the island and those en route thither, exclusive of those on the island who have been ordered home, Gen. Brooke's command consists of about 8,000 men. He is inclined to the belief that a force of 6,000 or 7,000 will be ample as a garrison for the island.

Whether regiments of regulars will be sent to Puerto Rico will depend upon the recommendation of Gen. Brooke. At all events, it is not likely, in the opinion of War Department officials, that any regulars will be ordered to the island before the 1st of next year.

WOES OF A BRIDEGROOM.

West Orange Man Is Handled Roughly by Two Women Before He Finally Marries the Girl of His Choice.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 13.—While the bride, minister and guests at a West Orange wedding waited last night for the bridegroom to appear for the ceremony screams and curses attracted their attention to the street, where, to their dismay, under the glare of an electric light, they saw the prospective bridegroom, minus collar and hat, struggling with two young women, one of whom was striking him with the buckle end of a leather belt, while the other amused herself tearing his silk hat and clothes into shreds. The ceremony was forgotten, the bride fainted, and the guests rushed to the assistance of the bridegroom. After the young man was rescued from his two fair assailants the marriage was delayed while he returned home for a fresh outfit of clothing.

The bridegroom, George Dascam, is a young carpenter. For some time he has paid attention to Miss Rose L. Werner, a pretty young waitress in a local restaurant. A few weeks ago Miss Werner went to Jacksonville as a nurse in the hospital of the Seventh Army Corps. When she left Orange, she says, it was with the understanding that she would return in time for her marriage with Dascam on Oct. 16. She had been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Summerville, at 747 East Ninth Street, New York, but hearing nothing from her fiancé, came to Orange yesterday to see him.

When she reached town she learned to her astonishment that he was to be married last night to Miss Ella Banister, the daughter of the Will Banister, a prominent West Orange builder. While considering plans for vengeance, Miss Werner met upon the street a girl friend, Miss Lizzie Beselbeke.

"Congratulate me, Rose," said Miss Beselbeke, "I'm going to be married on the 20th."

"To whom?" asked Rose, rather indifferently. The answer took away her breath. "Why," said her friend, "to George Dascam. Ain't I a lucky girl?"

Then Miss Werner begged her friend not to faint, and told her the news she had learned. At 8 o'clock last night there was a great bustle in the Banister home. The bride was dressed, and the Rev. Dr. Patterson waited in the parlor for the wedding march, which was to announce the entrance of the bridal party. There was a ring at the door bell and an excited young woman asked for Mr. Banister. "I am sorry to tell you," she said to him, "that this marriage cannot go on."

Mr. Banister stood amazed when a carriage drove up in front of the house, and from it stepped the bridegroom in evening dress, wearing a new silk hat and carrying the bridal bouquet in his hand. The young woman who had warned Mr. Banister and who was then recognized as Miss Werner, rushed toward the bridegroom, and, seizing his hat, threw it into the gutter, and the bridal bouquet after it, while Miss Beselbeke, who had been waiting on the sidewalk, attacked the bridegroom, beating him over the head with her belt.

Guests rushed out, and the bride fell into a faint. Before any one could interfere, however, the young women who had made the attack withdrew from the scene. The bride was restored to consciousness and the tattered bridegroom managed to explain matters to the satisfaction of herself and her father, so that after Dascam had returned home for a change of clothing the ceremony was performed.

After the attack upon the bridegroom Miss Beselbeke and Miss Werner went to the West Orange police station, where the latter wanted to make a charge of assault and battery against Dascam, who, she declared, had struck and kicked her. She was told to appear in court this morning and make the complaint, but she failed to appear.

CHAPLAIN McINTYRE GUILTY.

The Court-Martial Sentences Him to be Dismissed from the Navy for Criticising Officers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Navy Department to-day made public the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Chaplain McIntyre. The Chaplain was charged, first, with scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, with three specifications; second, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, with four specifications; third, conduct unbecoming an officer of the navy, with three specifications.

All these charges were founded upon the Chaplain's criticism of his superior officers in a lecture delivered at Denver. All the specifications were found proved, as alleged; the accused was declared guilty under the three charges, and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the United States Naval Service. The case is now under review at the department.

MINERS REST AFTER RIOT

Quiet Restored by the Illinois Militia at the Scene of Wednesday's Battle.

FOURTEEN MEN WERE KILLED

Coroner's Inquest Begun Yesterday—Strikers Say They Were Fired Upon First—The Attack on Eyster.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 13.—Martial law has not been declared in Virden, but the town is in the hands of the military authorities. All is quiet here to-day, and only the presence of two Gatling guns brought by the militia last night and of armed centries in uniform at the corners of the streets indicates that Virden was yesterday the scene of a riot, in which fourteen men lost their lives and twenty-five were wounded. There have been occasional disturbances of minor importance, but these were quickly suppressed by the representatives of the law.

Coroner Hart impaneled a jury to-day and began his inquest. It is positively known, from information gathered here, and from authentic dispatches from Springfield, that fourteen men were killed. Reports from Springfield indicate that at least one additional death is expected to follow the injuries inflicted yesterday, and several of the wounded who are being cared for here are in a precarious condition.

At the inquest to-day thirty union miners were examined. They were unanimous in testifying that the first shots were fired from the train yesterday while the train was about 100 feet south of the station. They claimed that their men did not return the fire until the cars reached the stockade. They testified that their men shot into the air until the train came to a stop.

M. Turner, one of the guards stationed in the yards south of the town to announce the approach of the train carrying the negroes, says he fired the first shot yesterday as a signal to the main body of miners near the station. The miners had agreed, he says, that ten shots in rapid succession should be the signal that the train was approaching. Turner says he fired the shots, shooting in the air, and that the men on the train answered with a volley into the crowd, whereupon the firing became general.

Capt. Charles A. Fervier, commanding Company B, Sons of Veterans, of Elgin, Ill., is in charge of the stockade built by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. With part of his men he entered the stockade today and disarmed the detectives from St. Louis and the local deputies employed by the operators. The men within the stockade offered no objections to Capt. Fervier's command to lay down their arms. The militia confiscated 125 Springfield rifles and 2,500 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Lukens said to-day:

"The trouble of yesterday was not of our making. The strikers simply surrounded the stockade. On the east and south sides there must have been at least 1,000 miners. They were in an orchard, and were higher than we, and they opened fire. Considering the fact that we only had one man killed and six slightly wounded, I consider it a miracle. There were thousands upon thousands of shots fired.

"The strikers began the firing when the train bearing the miners arrived. In a short time their shots were directed at the train. After it pulled out the strikers turned on us. We returned the shots. I deplore the matter as much as any one. I never supposed such a thing would result when we brought the negroes here."

"In view of the result, Mr. Lukens," he was asked, "do you expect to import other negroes when the soldiers leave?"

"I do not feel disposed to answer that question," he replied.

"All these stories about us having portholes and shooting out of the tower are absolutely false," consluded Mr. Lukens.

Latest reports are that J. F. Eyster, Superintendent of the Climax Trading Company, the establishment controlled by the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, who was so severely beaten in the scrimmage, has improved slightly.

Some of the miners claim they were under the impression it was Manager Lukens they were chasing, and that if Eyster had not shown fight he would have been allowed to escape unhurt.

The rear of the Climax Trading Company's store and adjacent buildings bear evidence of the terrific firing that took place yesterday afternoon when J. F. Eyster was the target, springing across the roofs. Sixty feet from the rear door of the Climax store stands the covered delivery wagon in which Eyster made the trip to the stockade with physicians yesterday afternoon. A load of buckshot riddled the rubber curtains and dents from bullets are visible in the sides of the wagon. The tongue is broken off short and the stub end bloodstained. It is learned that the team of horses, shot and goaded to madness by the wounds, broke the tongue and ran. They went two blocks and both fell dead. The windows in the store under Miners' Hall were broken in and the mob dragged Eyster into the street. Aside from this there are no other buildings damaged.

A number of strike leaders were advocating the storming of the stockade after their companions had been killed and wounded yesterday. They knew the troops were coming, and wanted to destroy the stockade before the soldiers arrived. The mob was already collecting when Edward Cahill, President of the local union, appeared among them. He was cool and collected. He told them that if they precipitated the battle this time they would lose all they had gained. They had attained their object of keeping out the colored miners, though the cost was fearful.

"There were fully 800 strange miners in town yesterday," said Cahill. "They were around the stockade. Our men were mainly around the north switch, as we expected the train to stop there, and that the trouble, if any occurred, would be there. The deputies on the train began firing. We could only return it.

"I am sorry about that Eyster affair. They used him too roughly. But then he was the man who was stationed in the tower at the stockade and killed most of our men. When they saw him, they could not restrain themselves. Sheriff Davenport is largely responsible. He sided with the operators, and gave them 200 rifles to fight citizens of the State with. We tried our best to get him to stop this train and let us have peaceable conferences with the negroes, but he refused all peace overtures and did just as Lukens wanted him to.

"I guess all trouble is over temporarily. Of course, if, after the soldiers leave, they attempt to import other negroes, I cannot be held responsible."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the strikers was held late this afternoon. Chairman John Belgar asserted that not a man among the Thiel agency and Pinkerton detectives stationed within the stockade had been sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff. He followed this statement by declaring that all of them could be held as accessories on a charge of murder.

He stated that there were twenty men inside the stockade when the train bearing the negroes stopped at the shaft yesterday noon, and that fifty Pinkerton and Thiel men, acting as guards, were on the train. He said none of these men are residents of the State, and consequently Sheriff Davenport had refused to swear them in. The matter was discussed and a decision made to employ counsel and lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

The union miners this afternoon received their semi-weekly allowance of $2 from the union.

The excitement yesterday prior to the arrival of the negro train was equaled to-night when it became known that a special train, consisting of one box car, three apparently empty coaches, and a caboose, that passed through here at 5:25 o'clock this evening, bore two carloads of negroes taken through here to Springfield yesterday. The train went south, and by a ruse succeeded in passing through Virden quietly and without interference. A big crowd of miners was at the station, but the militia held them in check.

When the train stopped at the stockade Capt. Fevier, who was in command, then shouted: "Don't allow any one to disembark from that train!"

The gate was opened and a file of soldiers rushed out on the double quick with fixed bayonets and lined up alongside of the train. General Manager Lukens made a formal demand that his company's employes be allowed to land and enter the stockade. Capt. Fervier replied that he was under orders from Gov. Tanner to prevent the disembarking of any negro miners at the works, and he would have to carry out those instructions. General Manager Lukens protested in vain, and the train pulled out, headed south.

Illinois Cavalry Sent to Virden.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Troops A and C of the First Illinois cavalry, in command of Col. Young, left for Springfield to-day for service at Virden. At Springfield the two Chicago troops will be met by Troops B and D from Bloomington and Springfield and the four troops constituting the first squadron will then be immediately sent to Virden.

Volunteers for Gov. Tanner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Secretary Alger has sent the following dispatch to Gov. Tanner of Illinois:

"In the event that the National Guard of the State proves insufficient to cope with the difficulty in protecting life and property and maintaining order in your State, the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, now at Springfield, will in that emergency be subjected to your orders."

Sheriff Davenport Was Unprepared.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 13.—Sheriff Davenport is home in bed, the result of worry and exposure over the Virden trouble. During the fight he fell down an embankment and crippled himself. In an interview he stated that Operator Lukens had not apprised him of the arrival of the negroes and consequently he was unprepared for serious trouble. He had but two deputies, his brother, Basil Davenport, and W. C. Lally of Shipman. He had refused to swear in the Chicago ex-policemen as deputies under instructions from Attorney General Akin, who had informed him that he could not legally do so. The Sheriff says that during the battle the miners' wives were even more belligerent than the men.

Imported Negroes at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13.—The miners here held a mass meeting to-day at which it was declared by the union men that the imported negroes must be taken out of Springfield. Secretary Ryan says the United Mine Workers will not be responsible for them after to-day. A colored miner claiming to be one of those brought from the South yesterday for Virden was assaulted at the depot here to-day by white miners when they found he was on his way to Virden. Officers interfered. He was not badly hurt, but was surrounded again and taken possession of by the miners and taken to the hall of the miners' union, where he remained in the custody of the miners. A large crowd of miners surrounded the hall, but were not boisterous.

MRS. SHERMAN IS VERY ILL.

Wife of the ex-Secretary of State Stricken with Paralysis at Her Washington Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Sherman, wife of former Secretary of State John Sherman, suffered a stroke of paralysis this morning and now lies at her K Street home in a very critical condition. As has been her custom for many years, Mrs. Sherman rose early yesterday morning. A few minutes afterward, while unattended in the bathroom, she was stricken with paralysis and fell to the floor unconscious. Mr. Sherman, who was in an adjoining apartment, heard her fall, and immediately summoned the servants.

Dr. W. W. Johnston and Dr. Frank Hyatt responded to the call for physicians and have remained with Mrs. Sherman during a greater part of the day and evening. The stroke has affected her entire right side, and even in brief periods of consciousness she is unable to speak. To-night she seems to be in a slightly improved condition. She recovers consciousness at times, but has not spoken a word since she was stricken. At one time to-night she evidently recognized Mr. Sherman, who had been constantly at her bedside throughout the day.

Mrs. Sherman's health always has been exceptionally good, and while she is well advanced in years her physicians hold out the hope that she may recover from the present attack, although they realize that the chance is small. Only a few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Sherman returned from Hot Springs, Va. With the exception of a brief visit to that point they have spent the entire Summer and Fall in Washington since their return from Alaska.

PROFITS FROM WAR BONDS.

Subscribers Through the North American Trust Company Paid—A Patriotic Work.

The North American Trust Company yesterday, to use a Wall Street district colloquialism, "cut a watermelon" to humanitarian and patriotic ends. During the war, while the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association was considering ways and means to create a fund to relieve the families of those who had gone to the front, President W. L. Trenholm and Vice President Samuel M. Jarvis of the trust company devised an eminently practical scheme to this end. They caused it to be announced that they would receive direct subscriptions—$500 and under—for the war loan 3s for the benefit of soldiers and sailors or their families. The terms were generous, only 3 per cent. per annum being charged for the money necessary to secure the bonds. The company financed the scheme, which took up about 1,000 subscriptions and paid expenses, including the war revenue stamp. The profit to the subscribers was $24 on each $500 bond, the entire allotment of $500,000 having been sold by the trust company without its having bought in a single bond.

The profits were distributed yesterday to those who were able to reach the desk of the employe who paid the subscribers. The recipients were soldiers, sailors, men, and women of all ages, and in a few instances children. Hearty expressions of gratitude came from all. The distribution of profits will last the week. The subscriptions in this case were scrutinized by the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, and it is not probable that in any case was the North American Trust Company imposed upon. The amount realized for its beneficiaries is about $24,000.

HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME at West Point to-morrow. Also scholars' last river outing for season. See Hudson River Day Line & Exc.—Adv.

MR. PLATT'S BANK CLOSED

Tioga National at Owego Shut Up by Order of Controller Dawes.

ROBBED BY AN OFFICER

Eli W. Stone, Assistant Cashier, on His Deathbed Wednesday, Confessed Himself an Embezzler—Shortage More Than $40,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, to-day wired the cashier of the Tioga National Bank of Owego, N. Y., of which Senator T. C. Platt is President, to close the doors of that institution, receiving no more deposits and transacting no more business, stating that he had placed Mr. C. E. Van Brecklin, National Bank Examiner, in charge of the bank. This action was taken by the Controller as a result of the recent examination by Examiner Van Brecklin, which disclosed a large defalcation on the part of Eli W. Store, the Assistant Cashier of the bank.

Assistant Cashier Stone died at his home last night, shortly after he had been confronted by the Examiner with the defalcation. He confessed his guilt to the Examiner. The Examiner reports that from as careful an examination of the books of the bank as he has been able to make there is no evidence whatever of any complicity on the part of other officers of the bank. The defalcation occurred through the manipulation of the individual deposit ledger by the assistant cashier, who acted as receiving teller.

It is understood the peculations of the assistant cashier covered about twenty years, small amounts being taken at a time. This was made possible by Stone acting at times as both receiving teller and individual bookkeeper.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The death of Assistant Cashier E. W. Stone of the Tioga National Bank yesterday was followed this afternoon by the closing of the bank's doors by order of the Controller of the Currency, it having developed that the books of the bank were not regular. A bank examiner called at the bank recently and found a false entry. After further investigation he had a conference with Mr. Stone, who, it is said, confessed to him and others that he had during the past twenty years embezzled $42,000. The bank's affairs are being examined to-night as thoroughly as possible to ascertain the whole truth of the affair.

United States Senator T. C. Platt is the President of the Tioga National Bank, and his brother, Frederick E. Platt, his cashier. The latter has been so feeble for years that the actual duties of the cashier's office had fallen upon Mr. Stone.

The bank did business as usual to-day, but will not be opened again until the National Bank Examiner's agent arrives. He is expected to-morrow.

The deficit affects simply the stockholders of the bank. The creditors will be paid in full. The capital stock was $100,000 and the surplus $50,000.

Senator Platt and his son Harry Platt left at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Owego, Tioga County. Frank Platt, who was seen at his hotel last night, said that Assistant Cashier Stone was a trusted man in Tioga, and had been the County Treasurer.

GEN. MILES TO VISIT INDIANS.

Report that the Commander of the Army Will Investigate the Trouble in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 13.—News was received in St. Paul to-day that Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles would arrive in St. Paul Saturday morning over the Omaha Road. It is believed that the President intimated to the General his wish that he personally investigate the Indian situation. Gen. Miles is considered here the best authority in the land on Indian matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The following dispatch about the Indian troubles, dated Walker, Minn., late last night, was received at the Interior Department this morning:

"Secretary Interior—I have just returned from the hostile camp, about twenty-five miles from here, where I went this morning, with Father Aloysius. About ninety Indians were present. I am firmly of the opinion that the trouble can be settled peaceably by a little time and patience.
"W. A. JONES, Commissioner Indian Affairs."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—Chief Guy-Ne-Won-Aush is very bitter in denunciation of the manner in which the Chippewas of Minnesota and Dakota were being robbed by the lumbermen. The principal cause of the difficulty, he declared at a council with Beaulieu and other peacemakers, was not whisky nor the arrests, but the manner in which the Indian pine lands are being stolen. The Indians had vainly appealed to Washington for several years and had finally taken matters in their own hands.

May-Dwa-Me-Nind made a bitter attack on a deputy marshal whom he named and charged with arresting Indians on the most trivial charges for the sake of the fees, and being one of the principal men concerned in the timber depredations, although it was his duty to prevent them. He named also mixed bloods who were in league with white men at Brainerd to steal all the pine of their reservations. He asked for a thorough investigation.

WILL MAKE PAPER IN MAINE.

A New York Syndicate Will Establish a Big Plant.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Oct. 13.—One of the largest timber-land transactions in Maine for several years has just been negotiated. Charles Mullan and others of Old Town and Bangor have bought half of a township in Rangeley, Somerset County, and practically closed negotiations for an entire township in the same locality, the purchase price of which will be $48,000.

It is understood that behind the purchasers is a syndicate of New York capitalists, who propose to erect in the vicinity of their timber-land purchases one of the largest pulp and paper mills in this country. The site for the plant has already been secured, and work on the new plant will commence at once. The name of Joseph Pulitzer is associated with the syndicate.

KILLED AT A GRADE CROSSING.

Coachman Was Caught in a Trap on New Jersey Central Tracks.

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 13.—Patrick Shanahan, a coachman, was instantly killed at the Twenty-first Street grade crossing of the New Jersey Central Railroad this afternoon. Shanahan had just returned with his carriage from the funeral of Mrs. William Ward of 249 East Twenty-second Street and on approaching the crossing observed a clear way, as the gates at that point were up.

Scarcely had he reached the tracks when John Bowers, the gateman, caught sight of the Royal Blue Line express coming around the Bergen Point curve at great speed. He lost his presence of mind and dropped the gate, thereby caging the coachman in a veritable trap. Before Shanahan could leap from his box or turn his horses the engine struck the vehicle, wrecking it, and continued along to the Thirty-third Street station with the dead body of the coachman on the cowcatcher. The horses escaped unhurt.

Shanahan was forty-five years old and lived with his wife and three children at 33 Jersey Street, New Brighton, S. I. County Physician Converse has ordered an inquest.

BIG DEFICIT IN HOLYOKE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Holyoke City Government this afternoon, Mr. Estes, the expert accountant employed to examine the books of ex-Tax Collector Keough, made a partial report, showing an apparent deficit of about $118,000.

Mr. Estes reported that he had examined the books for 1895, 1896, and 1897, and that, according to the Tax Collector's books, the unpaid taxes amounted to $16,842 in 1895, $82,359 in 1896, and $165,363 in 1897, a total of $276,164. According to the City Treasurer's ledger the outstanding taxes for the same years are: 1895, $17,663; 1896, $100,170, and 1897, $152,408—a total of $260,641.

Mr. Estes said that in examining the books he found many cases in which credits evidently had been made in lead pencil and then erased. The amount represented by these marks was about $118,000. He then exhibited to the committee a check for $4,002, drawn on the City National Bank by the George C. Gill Paper Company, in payment for its 1897 taxes, which was indorsed by Mr. Keough as Tax Collector, and which had also passed through the City Treasurer's hands, but for which there was no credit on the Tax Collector's books. He also cited an item of $500 interest paid by the same concern for which no corresponding credit appeared on the books.

Another instance of absence of credit was the case of the Deane Steam Pump Company, the Tax Collector's books showing an unpaid balance of $700 in 1896 and no credits for its 1897 taxes. Mr. Estes said he had seen the checks given in payment for these taxes, which are now in possession of the Manufacturers' Trust Company.

PULLMAN STOCK INCREASED

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company was held here to-day, over two-thirds of the capital stock being represented. The old Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year.

A resolution which was adopted provides that for the purpose of representing in the capitalization of the company existing surplus assets to the extent of $18,000,000 the capital stock of the company be increased 50 per cent. The additional 180,000 shares are to be distributed to stockholders of the company in the ratio of one share for each two shares held by stockholders of record on the first day of November, 1898.

The usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share from net earnings was declared, payable Nov. 15, to stockholders of record Nov. 1, 1898. Transfer books close Nov. 1 and reopen Nov. 16.

Robert T. Lincoln was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee and Acting President; Thomas H. Wickes, Vice President, and A. S. Weinshelmer, Secretary. The arrangement for the management of the company with a Chairman, as adopted after the death of Mr. Pullman, is to be continued.

The annual statement for the year ending July 31 shows gross earnings of $10,974,868 and disbursements of $8,280,985, net earnings being $2,393,883.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The American Peace Commissioners held their usual session of three hours' duration to-day.

The Temps this morning says:

"We have received from our Madrid correspondent a dispatch, dated Oct. 12, asserting that a report was circulated in Madrid on Wednesday to the effect that the Commissioners were exclusively occupied with the Cuban question and that the commissions had agreed, except regarding the evacuation by the Spanish troops, the surrender of war material and the question of the Cuban debt. The respective Governments are now examining these questions. Spain is said to be willing to surrender the war material, provided the Americans accord an extension of time for the evacuation, and in spite of the fact that the date on which the Americans will assume the administration of the Island is Dec. 1.

"An agreement on the debt question is more difficult, the Americans claiming that the question is irrelevant because the United States is not annexing Cuba. The Americans further hold that a majority of the Cuban debt was incurred before the civil war of 1895 and that the whole of the debt since contracted has been devoted entirely to the prevention of Cuban independence, wherefore the ultimate settlement of the debt should devolve on the future Cuban Government. Thus Spain would prefer the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It is further affirmed that, failing an agreement between the commissions, this matter will be submitted to arbitration."

The Temps adds that the commissions have prepared memoranda interchanging their views on the clauses of the protocol which are being discussed.

RICH ORE FOUND HIDDEN.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 13.—While kicking about some dirt at the city dump, Frank Burkhart unearthed a cave, in which he found some very rich ore exposed. The officers were at once notified, and upon investigation found a caché, from which they extracted fifty sacks of gold and silver ore.

The stuff had evidently been hidden away during the last ten days, and has been stolen from different mines, as it was of a different character. From samples assayed, the ore is shown to be enormously rich, and will probably prove to be worth $110,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

Since Wednesday night a storm centre has moved from Eastern Iowa to Lower Michigan, attended by local rains in the lake regions, and thence over the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the extreme Northwest, indicating the approach toward the Upper Missouri Valley of a second storm centre.

The temperature has fallen throughout the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest, and has risen in the middle and northern Rocky Mountain region. The indications are that the Lower Michigan storm will move eastward, carrying the area of local rains over the Atlantic Coast States during to-day. The temperature will rise in the central valleys and in the West and Southwest States and will fall in the Upper Ohio Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	61	50	51
6 A. M.	60	47	52
9 A. M.	61	51	56
12 M.	68	56	59
4 P. M.	70	56	62
6 P. M.	68	53	60
9 P. M.	63	54	58
12 P. M.	59	54	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57
Weather Bureau	52¾
Corresponding date 1897	62½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 47 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanying, without charge, next Sunday's New York Times will abound in attractive features. Portraits of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Ambassador White, and others. Price five cents.—Adv.

VAN WYCK OPENS CAMPAIGN

He Speaks at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

GAYNOR AND SHEPARD HEARD

The Speakers All Enforce the Importance of State Issues—An Enthusiastic Audience.

Augustus Van Wyck opened his own campaign last night by a speech in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. It was his first public utterance from the platform, and was an elaboration of the short and informal statement he made a few nights ago to the members of the Manhattan Club and their guests.

The occasion was made a brilliant one by the friends of the Democratic candidate. The large building was filled with a representative Brooklyn audience. The stage was packed with prominent men of the party who acted as Vice Presidents and secretaries of the great meeting. The parquet and orchestra, the family circle, and the two galleries were crowded to their fullest capacity. Even the boxes, which are generally reserved for the close friends of the candidates, and are not, therefore, uncomfortably crowded, were last night overflowing with spectators. In some of them were twenty-five persons.

The seats of the hall could not accommodate the great gathering. Hundreds of pers

Van Wyck as candidate for Governor. This will live to his honor, and the good that it will do will continue here long after him. Of course National issues are paramount in the choice of members of the National Congress; but that an Alderman, or a Mayor, or a Governor should be elected with reference to National policies and measures, with which he can officially have nothing to do, has been one of the greatest sources of evil in our political life.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

As soon as Justice Gaynor finished his speech ex-Assistant District Attorney Patrick E. Callahan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

The Democrats of Kings County, in mass meeting assembled at the Academy of Music, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 13th day of October, 1898, resolve:

First—We congratulate the Nation upon the brilliant victories achieved by our army and navy in the war with Spain, and we glory in the fact that bravery and skill and a patriotic willingness to die for country were the common characteristics of all our soldiers and not the special attributes of any.

Second—We arraign at the bar of public opinion the Republican Party in the State for the extravagance and waste of the last four years, whereby a surplus of $3,000,000 left by the last Democratic State Government in the State Treasury has been changed into a State indebtedness of $9,000,000; for the partisan and sumptuary legislation that has placed on the statute books of the State the iniquities of the Raines law; the law depriving the Governor of the State of the power of appointment during the recess of the Senate; the effort to stifle freedom of speech in the so-called Ellsworth bill; the violation of the fundamental principle of our Government that the majority shall rule, as embodied in the provision in the State Constitution that no two adjoining counties shall have more than one-half the whole number of Senators, irrespective of the population of said counties; the "starchless" civil service law, and the insulting and outrageous Force bill, which places the sanctity of the homes of the citizens of our city at the mercy of political "heelers" armed with pistols and clubs; for the scandals in the management and the improvement of the canals whereby the funds of the State were stolen and wasted, and the burdens of the taxpayers thereby increased.

Third—That we earnestly appeal to the Electors of the State as the best means to remedy these evils and punish the offenders, to cast their ballots for the Democratic nominee for Governor, our respected neighbor and true citizen, the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck; for Elliot Danforth for Lieutenant Governor, for Edward S. Atwater for Controller, for George W. Batten for Secretary of State, for E. B. Norris for State Treasurer, for Thomas F. Conway for Attorney General, and for Martin Schenck for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Fourth—That we recommend to the voters of the Second Judicial Department of the State the wise selections of the Democratic Judiciary Convention for Supreme Court Justices in the persons of the two able, honest, and experienced jurists, the Hon. Josiah T. Marean and the Hon. Almet F. Jenks.

Fifth—That we pledge to all the candidates of the Democratic Party in the State our sincere support, and to the principles enunciated in the platform adopted at Syracuse we give our unqualified approval.

JUDGE VAN WYCK'S ADDRESS.

Justice Gaynor, after the resolution had been passed, introduced Augustus Van Wyck as a man who did not need an introduction. He said it would be useless for him to pretend to introduce the ex-Justice to a Brooklyn audience.

Immediately a tremendous cheer broke from the audience. For two or three minutes Mr. Van Wyck stood beside the speaker's table, bowing and smiling and waiting for an opportunity to begin. His appearance was in striking contrast to that of other men on the stage. While other speakers and many of the Vice Presidents were in evening dress, he wore a plain, dark business suit, with short cutaway coat. He read his speech, confining himself closely to his manuscript, and speaking for the most part in a quiet conversational tone, with few gestures. His speech follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Democrats, and All Other Lovers of Good Government:

Just fourteen years ago, then being President of the Democratic General Committee of this county, I saluted you from this rostrum in opening our successful Presidential campaign of that year. Since then my working hours have been devoted to the performance of judicial duties, and my hours of recreation have been largely given to the duties incident to the trusteeship of our hospitals, orphan asylums, colleges, schools, and other associations concerning more or less the welfare of our social system. Congenial were the lines along which my life was moving.

To-night, in obedience to the mandate of the Empire State Democracy in convention assembled, I salute you once again from this rostrum. The boundless spirit of goodwill, confidence in our cause, and the encouraging omen of unity manifested by this vast assembly of home friends touch deeply the heart of one who has always felt a sympathy for his fellow-man in the struggles which are incident to the life of all human beings, who likewise rejoices in the successes and prosperities of all, who believes that the sentiment of forbearance is one of the cardinal principles of the social compact, that the willingness to live and let live is an essential attribute of every true son of a republic, lacking only in the arrogant, narrow-minded, and egotistical who may be dominated by the sentiment, "I am holier than thou," a way of thinking which has no place among freemen.

I do not believe in self-praise nor in abuse of an adversary. I shall not appeal to prejudices, passions, or emotions.

I have frequently observed that the advocate who after his testimony is closed, assumes that the jurors know the evidence as well as he does and avoids tiresome details does the best work. To-night his example will be followed.

REFORM THE PRIME ISSUE.

This is a Government of collective thought based upon the theory and practice that the best judgment of the multitude can find expression in the administration of public affairs through the acts of their selected servants, unless such agents shall prove untrue to the trust confided in them.

The issue in this campaign is plain to all—administrative and legislative reform. The Republican Convention and its candidates completely indorse the present administration of Gov. Black, "as wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical," and point with apparent pride thereto, and proclaim it a guarantee that the Republican Party can be safely trusted and of the character of their official conduct, provided a further lease of power is confided to their keeping. The Democracy has arraigned the Republican administration in this State upon many charges, specifically setting forth the instances in which it asserts that the trusts confided to them have been violated The Republican Party seeks to divert attention from the charges made by apparently confessing in secret caucuses the wrongs among themselves, and in open convention refusing to nominate the Governor and other officers whose administration they have so highly commended, and boldly seek to divert attention from that fact by their platform, by their candidates, and by their well-known spokesmen, demanding that the people shall pass over home abuses and devote their attention to questions which are in no way involved in the official functions of the Governor of this State.

It is a vain attempt. The intelligence of this State cannot be tricked into forgetting home and friends.

The Republican policy of paternal government substitutes the intelligence of the official for the combined intelligence of the people, and seeks to cramp the free agency of the multitude with restraints that must become finally tyrannical and oppressive and lead to extravagance, corruption, and misrule. This tendency must be rudely checked or the downfall of free institutions will follow. They cannot evade the issues which the conditions and invironments of the present demand for reform have forced upon them. The people in this emergency must look to the Democracy for organized allies in pressing the charges home to the delinquents and driving the unworthy from power. They are charged with extravagance, waste, and corruption. The evil genius of corruption and fraud seems to be at home in the ranks of our opponents. Evidence of it can be found in the court proceedings of this county and other localities, and especially in the report of the investigating commission on canal matters as to things occurring under a Governor whose record they applaud. I will leave it to you to say whether such wrongs can be eradicated by the election of nominees whom the potential part of the Republican Party, by the assistance of the wrongdoers who filled their convention, have placed before you for your approval.

CANAL MONEYS "STOLEN."

For years the relative decline of New York's commerce has been attracting serious attention. The Constitutional Convention in 1894, controlled by Republicans, and upon the report of Republican officials, advised the people by a proposition submitted to them to authorize the expenditure of $9,000,000 which they said would enlarge and complete the canal waterways of this State to the end that through them and the great chain of lakes with which they are connected the products of the vast West would continue to pour into New York, not only preserving but increasing her commerce and business interests to the highest hopeful condition. The people by their votes, irrespective of party alignment, authorized the expenditure.

It has been expended—a large part of it has been wasted, misapplied, and stolen. Those waterways are incomplete, and a commission appointed by the Republican Governor, and not unfriendly to the administration, either, reports that it will take two and a half times as much to complete the work as the people were told was needed, and upon which they relied; that of 451 miles of canals, only 65 have been finished, 244 are incomplete, and 141 have not been touched; that the entire $9,000,000 has been substantially thrown away unless the proposed improvement shall be completed at a cost of more than double the original sum.

Was there ever such a scandalous betrayal of an overtrusting people? No more infamous crime could be conceived of against the commerce and all the industries of this State. It affects not only the destiny of the metropolis but of 180 flourishing towns along the line thereof, our own farmers and even the toilers of the Far West, to whom a slight lowering of freights means prosperity. An outraged and indignant people will never condone this offense. Good government, as well as good morals, demands the defeat of the ticket named by a convention largely composed of the wrongdoers against public interest and their allies, some from Brooklyn and some from throughout the State along the canals.

In the Force bill the Republicans (who have always favored this kind of legislation) have violated the spirit and, in my judgment, the letter of the Constitution, which sought to preserve the principle of home rule for our cities against selfish partisan legislation at Albany. This law selects this city for the imposition of a supervision of the elections by Albany appointees whom it is publicly proclaimed their chief is drilling, and who are to be armed with clubs and pistols for the purpose of dominating our elections, and to whom is given power to enter the homes of our citizens without search warrant and to arrest them without warrant also. Such a violation of personal liberty would not be thought of in any other free country in the world. I doubt whether it exists in any other State of our Union. I know it does not exist in England. Liberty is lost by neglect and failure to check its invasion by slow and stealthy approaches. Let no citizen fail to rebuke the tyranny involved in this law.

RAINES AND TILLINGHAST.

The Raines law is another instance of the disregard of the principle of home rule. It deprives the local authorities of all control in excise matters, creating a "huge State political-liquor machine" composed of State officials all in one party and appointed at the capital, and reaching out its strong hand to compel those engaged in this extensive business to bow to the dictates of the political magnate in control of the State Government. This law is vicious; it tends to promote vice instead of promoting order, creates a spy system in its enforcement which is at war with the American spirit, leads to depreciation of property and interferes with personal liberty.

It is only a few months since that the National Guard of this State constituted the finest citizen soldiery in the world. Our people felt a just pride in it. It was the growth of fifty years under the auspices of distinguished Governors and able soldiers. In a few months this magnificent force has been almost destroyed, having been degraded, disrupted, and held up to public contempt by this present administration. It has added a new word to the American vocabulary—"Tillinghastism." How different was the conduct of the Governors of Massachusetts and other States, who protected and maintained intact their National Guard forces, preserving for them the high regard of the people. The former high standard of our National Guard must be restored, and that duty ought not to be left to the mercies of the party that destroyed it.

The cardinal principle of Jeffersonian Democracy is an abiding faith in the honesty and intelligence of the masses, the belief that that government is best which governs least and is conducted for the benefit of the greatest number, and not for any privileged class; that the centralization of power tends to destroy the spirit of personal liberty and creates a disposition on the part of official servants to interfere with the habits and appetites of the individual, destroying that self-reliance which alone makes the true man, and promotes extravagance, which is always followed by corruption.

Finally, the people of this State need, want, and demand simplicity in matters pertaining to the affairs of the public. The conservative thinks he can and will perform official duties much like other men would do under the circumstances. The radical thinks he can and will perform his official duties better than any other man in the world. An institution which has been the outgrowth of natural development and has stood the test of time and experience to the radical is like the red flag flaunted before an infuriated bull. He loves novelty, and idolizes things which experience has not tested. The people know the dangers of startling and hysterical government to all the interests of the community. Conservative and restful government is restorative of healthy conditions. I earnestly hope the voters will decide this contest wisely and justly, and to their decision I will bow as respectfully as any other citizen in this State.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

Chairman Gaynor next introduced Edward M. Shepard. He said that it was also unnecessary for him to attempt to introduce Mr. Shepard in his own city. The audience cheered enthusiastically as the speaker rose and redoubled its cheering and shouts when Mr. Shepard, who has long been known as an independent, began his speech with the words, "Fellow-Democrats." He spoke as follows:

Fellow-Democrats and Fellow-Citizens of Whatever Party Name:

I am here to-night to state, sincerely, I trust, and as clearly as I can, the reasons for my earnest support of the Democratic candidate for Governor. Quite as much, and perhaps even more, I am here to state my conviction that, in view of the platform upon which Col. Roosevelt stands, and of his position upon what he declares to be, and what I fear he has succeeded in making, a paramount issue of this campaign, his election would be a grave injury to our State, and a serious menace to the welfare of this country. I confess to declare my wonder that intelligent citizens, whether independents or Republicans, can support the Republican candidate, embodying in his interesting personality, as he does for this campaign, concrete and far-reaching dangers to our American plan of responsible self-government. And I am here, also, fellow-Democrats, to express my belief that this Democratic Party of ours in New York, with all its divisions, from Tammany Hall to the star-gazing reformers, now has, upon sound issues, an opportunity we must not let pass, again to reach genuine and fruitful power in action, and again to renew its devotion to traditional and sound Democratic doctrine; the opportunity again and aggressively to present itself to the country as representative not only of the best progress of the age, but also of that conservative and safeguarding policy without which no country can be permanently great, and without espousing which no political party can command real and lasting confidence from citizens who have that sturdy intelligence and good sense which are characteristic of the great mass of American voters.

In the first place, why should any Democrat, whether regular or independent, vote against the candidate for Governor whom we honor to-night? All concede, Democrats and Republicans alike, that he is worthy. If I eulogize him I shall add nothing to what every one here knows; but I cannot refrain from bearing testimony founded on my own observation for years past of the incorrupt and incorruptible, the sturdy, the steadfast, the public-spirited, and the courageous career of Augustus Van Wyck. We in Brooklyn know and have watched him closely. But no one familiar with Democratic politics in this State during twenty years past can be ignorant of the fact that this standard bearer has during that time stood, and stood earnestly, in the councils of Democracy for what has been honest, wise, patriotic.

We do not lay undue stress upon his fourteen years in a Judge's seat. For a Supreme Court Judge to inspire absolute confidence in his integrity and courage of purpose and his efficient sympathy with justice and mercy, for him to exhibit intelligence and clearness of vision amid many harassments, to preserve patience without being inattentive, and to be attentive without loss of patience—all of this in itself is evidence of a sound heart and a large mind and a self-control fit for even a greater office. And all of this Augustus Van Wyck, according to the testimony even of his political adversaries, has done without wavering or a turn from the straight course of his duty during all these years. Beyond that, however, he has been, in the true and high sense of the term, a politician—that is to say, a man familiar with political conditions and necessities and skillful in meeting them, but having the practical aspirations of a statesman who loves his country. Judge Van Wyck and I have sometimes differed as to the precise line which divides political independence which is practically fruitful of good results from political independence which is practically fruitless of any good result. But neither I nor any one who has had opportunity to know his political ideals and his wisdom in politics from a time long before he became a Judge of the Supreme Court, can entertain a moment's doubt of his fitness for the work of a great Governor. And he has the energy, the wisdom, the experience, and the practical sense in dealing with men which must make him at Albany the self-contained, self-controlled leader of men which the Governor ought always to be.

SOUND-MONEY QUESTION.

Well, then, why should we not earnestly support Augustus Van Wyck for Governor? Is there objection to the Syracuse platform? What Democrat is there—what fair and sensible voter is there—who does not believe that there ought to be reform in canal affairs and home rule for cities; that there ought to be no "spurious or starchless civil service laws evasive of the Constitution"; or that we ought to have biennial sessions of our Legislature and good roads? Can any Democrat, however independent—ought, indeed, any good citizen to object to these? Or ought he to object to the Syracuse proposition that in the election of 1898 of a Governor of New York State, State issues ought to be paramount? Or is there any citizen of our State who does not agree with the Syracuse denunciation of the army scandals which have appalled and disgraced our country? No. The Syracuse platform in all material respects is good.

I do not hear from my friend President Low, nor from the others, more or less independent, who have brought themselves to support the Republican ticket, a single criticism of the Syracuse platform other than this: It makes "they say, no declaration in favor of the gold standard. Well, what has the gold standard to do with the Governor of New York or the Governor of New York to do with the gold standard? Is there any legislation he can approve or promote, or disapprove or resist, that will promote or hinder in the matter alluded to? What is to prevent the catechising of candidates for Congress as to their views on the currency question? For their views are relevant. But the function of the Governor has no relation to the currency. The Republican talk about sound money in this campaign is like the talk of Confederate Brigadiers long after the civil war was over. It was noisy declamation which came tolerably near to meeting one of Dr. Johnson's definitions of patriotism as the "last refuge of a scoundrel." It was a sanctimonious cover to the iniquities innumerable which were popularly rebuked by the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency. When Republican organs urged the Syracuse convention to deal with this irrelevant question they did it, as everybody knows, in order, by a continuance of Democratic divisions and by raising false issues to break the force of the popular condemnation of the Republican administration in the State during recent years.

But if silver be a present and controlling issue, I venture to ask why the Republican President and the Republican Congress, who have officially and directly to do with that question, themselves choose to treat it as a dead or non-existent issue.

Is it not indecent to ask us to dedicate to silver a State election which has nothing to do with it, when President McKinley and the Republican majority in Congress, who have everything to do with it, let it severely alone? At Washington they have held the question dead. Its ashes were dynamite. The President has written one or two perfunctory and half-hearted messages, and he did, indeed, come to a public dinner in New York where no bill could be introduced or voted upon, and in the unofficial and golden geniality in which his hosts found themselves after much eating and drinking, he ventured to speak with some emphasis on the question. But on his return to Washington, where alone he could act, he became again dumb. I challenge proof that the President has practically used the power of his great office to promote the interests of sound currency. Have we had the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, composed of distinguished, competent, and patriotic men, many if not most of them Republicans. Its labors resulted in a currency bill. After infinite pains that conference got a hearing at Washington and induced the Currency Committee of the House to formulate a bill. Then the conference, backed by business men all over the country, urged the House, having, as it did, a large sound money majority, to act. But no, the agitation was now untimely, so Republicans, from the President down, declared, and even injurious to the cause.

REPUBLICAN CRY INSINCERE.

Well, then, why is it timely or beneficent during the choice in New York, hundreds of miles from Washington, of a chief magistrate having no concern with the subject? I beg you to notice that I am not arguing for or against the Indianapolis currency bill or for or against silver; nor am I now even condemning the President or the Republicans in Congress for refusing to act. I am dealing with the proposition that silver ought to be the chief question before us in this State at this time, since the Republicans, whether rightly or wrongly, deem it premature or unwise or dangerous to act when and where they have the power to act, I am saying that this cry about silver on the part of the Republican politicians is grossly insincere. It passes my comprehension to suppose that insincerity should not be obvious to men like President Low. The masses of the Republican Party plainly enough see that there is no such issue. The talk about silver and gold has for them been completely drowned in the cheers of the Rough Riders.

And I venture to ask those to whom the first political cause to-day is sound currency, whether, on reflection, they think that their cause will be promoted by a defeat of the Democratic Party in New York. Two years ago it was defeated by a majority of upward of 200,000, when it stood upon the silver platform of Chicago. If now, when it does not stand on the platform, but when, with courage and wisdom, it turns to issues appropriate to a State campaign upon which all conservative and patriotic citizens can stand with it, if now it be defeated in the same way as it was in 1896, do you not plainly see that your cause of sound currency will be hurt rather than helped? Is that cause a mere asset of the Republican Party, useful only to maintain its power and support its corruption? Or do you desire that it shall be securely settled in the convictions of all citizens, Democrats and Republicans alike? If so, is it not your interest and duty to give to the Democratic Party, when it does not ask support for silver, a support so much greater than it had in what you and I, whether rightly or wrongly, think its days of heresy, as to strengthen and encourage those who desire and will mightily strive that it may never stand there again?

No, the Democratic candidate is sound and the Democratic platform is sound. There remains but a single criticism, which I see that an honored and lifelong Democrat, Theodore Bruce, has stated the other day with considerable force. He said that the Syracuse Convention was dominated by bosses, I may, perhaps, without undue vanity, claim myself to be something of an expert in this department of learning. I have talked bosses up and down the State with Bruce and Brooklyn, and my view of what ought to be the policy in this respect of a great political party in a Commonwealth like New York has been pressed upon my fellow-citizens of Brooklyn again and again. Nor have I a single word to take back that I have said on this subject. I dislike, as most men do, to be in a minority, but I can, perhaps, here at home, say without boasting that I am not afraid to be in a minority. If the present situation permitted a determination of that issue, most of you will do me the justice to believe, those who differ from me as well as those who agree with me, that neither my opinions nor their expression would be uncertain. I wish here and publicly to state what is known to my associates of the National Democratic organization, that I would, even this year, have gone as far as any man, and much further than most men, to present that issue by National Democratic nominations, partially or wholly perhaps the same as those nominated at Syracuse, if there had been the slightest probability that any considerable number of the people of the State, even of those who would reform political methods, were ready for it. But they were not ready. As to that, we are left to the slower, but perhaps larger and surer, processes of political education.

Whether or not there ought to be such an issue, very certainly it is not now before the people for decision. Least of all can the Republicans raise it. If it be true as we are told, that in the Democratic Party there are several and contending bosses, it is beyond possibility of dispute that in the Republican Party there is a single and all-dominant boss. Read the proceedings at Saratoga. Was there ever a political convention whose action was more completely from the beginning to the end determined by the judgment and sagacity of single man holding no office and accredited by no popular mandate? The political history of our State has never known so complete, so corrupting, so base a control of political action as that which now prevails in the Republican Party. Mr. Choate the other night was very joocose and delightful over it, but the thing itself is neither jocose nor delightful. He is tired of standing out. So, I am sorry to say, are others from whom I should have expected something different.

ROOSEVELT AND THE "BOSS."

As for Col. Roosevelt himself, he has indicated in most emphatic manner his recognition of the sovereignty in the Republican Party of its boss. Unless, therefore, the vice in lesser degree be worse in the Democratic Party than the same vice in greater degree in the Republican Party, I see no sense, as the issue is now made up, in the outcry about the bosses. I cheerfully accord to Theodore Roosevelt, a man whom I have honored for years, the tribute of my belief that if he be elected Governor he will be his own master, and will do many good things for the State. But all of a like tribute is due from every citizen of the State to Augustus Van Wyck. When he goes, as we trust he may, and as he will if we do our duty, into the Executive chair in January next, he is too high-minded and keen, as well as too great a man to overlook the fate of other men, and most conspicuously of that sad and shattered figure who now leaves the Governorship with the contempt of all right-thinking citizens of this State. Gov. Van Wyck will be compelled by his very qualities of large wisdom and long foresight to know what measure of sturdy independence belongs of right to a Governor representing the whole of this noble Commonwealth.

Let me next take up with my Independent friends the question whether the cause for which they stand would be promoted by their votes for Col. Roosevelt. I have not gone as far, and, perhaps, have too strong a political instinct ever to go as far as some of them have gone on the path of political independence. But I have gone some distance, and shall not retrace my steps. In his letter to John Jay Chapman, Col. Roosevelt said: "I cannot accept a nomination on terms that would make me feel disloyal to the principles for which I stand." In other words his acceptance of an Independent nomination would be a disloyalty to his honorable sense of party obligation. Or, in still other words, Col. Roosevelt condemns independence and asserts that, for himself, it would involve moral turpitude. But how can what would be politically criminal on Col. Roosevelt's part be a virtuous duty on the part of others? If he be right, any Democratic vote for him would, of course, be sheerly wicked. For is there not here his clear condemnation of independent political action as politically and morally wrong? Will not a vote for him imply approval of this condemnation? Nor is it mere allegiance to candidates, but allegiance even to political doctrine that Col. Roosevelt would subordinate to the requirement of political regularity. It is for this, in some measure at least, that he stands in this campaign.

My memory, I think, is not at fault that Col. Roosevelt was once, and not very many years ago, an outspoken and even ardent free trader. Did he not accept, as I accepted, the honor of membership in the Cobden Club, that society which preaches in trade the doctrine of "Peace on earth and good will to men"? My memory may be at fault, but I can recall no declaration on Col. Roosevelt's part that he has changed his views upon this great economic question as he would have a perfect right to do. But to-day he stands upon a platform which treats the free trade proposition as a contemptible and dangerous heresy. Do we not also recall his trip to Chicago in 1884 when, with other men, he had declared the gross unfitness of the successful candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination? When that nomination had taken place and a great secession of what was best and most intelligent and most patriotic went out from the Republican Party, did not Col. Roosevelt bend to the party yoke and support the candidacy which he had declared to be detestable and dangerous to the country? Do not understand me as impugning Col. Roosevelt's sincerity or patriotism. I believe in both. I have seen too much of politics and political life not to know to what point the most sincere of men are carried in political action. Now am I not arguing that he was wrong. I am asking independents the question what effect a vote for Theodore Roosevelt will have upon the cause dear to them. If, as he declares, he cannot willingly accept independent support without being "disloyal to the principles for which he stands," I ask, can Independents vote for him without being disloyal to the principles for which they stand? And I venture in a parenthesis to remind intelligent and earnest Democrats like Mr. Peckham that Col. Roosevelt, upon his own recent statement, must look upon a Democrat who declines to support a Democratic nomination as good as that we support tonight with as much contempt as he visits upon some of us milksops who do not see in barbarous imperialism the true working out of American destiny.

MR. BLACK'S ADMINISTRATION.

The independents of this State to a man and a very large part of the Republicans (not to speak of the entire body of Democrats) condemn as shameless and criminal the recent Republican administration of this State; the appointments of Payn, Aldridge, and the rest; what such appointments meant and to what results they led; the gross disobedience of the constitutional mandate in favor of civil service reform; the thievery and knavery of the canal scandals, and all the rest. These independents and these Republicans (not, as I have said, to speak of the entire Democratic Party,) surely wish to condemn such wrongdoing. But is not the old and wholesome way for that to turn out the political party which has been guilty of it? To prevent that punishment, the Republicans, ostrich like, dismiss Gov. Black to a fate richly deserved, indeed, but again present our fellow-townsman, Mr. Woodruff, and other Republican candidates, who represent and defend all of this political iniquity. Again I say that it passes my comprehension how any independent can for a moment think at this election of voting for the Republican State ticket. It is said, Vote for Roosevelt, not for the Republican Party. But how can you do that? Col. Roosevelt is a man grown; he is the principal candidate, and he has said with the utmost emphasis that he will not, so far as he can, permit a vote for himself which shall not be counted a vote for the Republican Party; that is to say, be counted in vindication of these Republican scandals of the past two years.

Surrendering to what he doubtless found a cruel exigency, Col. Roosevelt declared in his formal acceptance that "the record made by the Republican administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of its citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted." What does this mean, if Col. Roosevelt be sincere, and I have declared my belief in his sincerity? What does it mean except this: That he approves or forgives the iniquities which have outraged the people of this State, and asks their votes upon the understanding, as I have just said, that a vote for him shall be counted a vote approving the Republican administration in this State. Can the good citizens of this State, whether Democratic, Republican, or independent, afford to give that kind of approval?

One answer I hear to this: "Oh, yes, you are right as a matter of political logic. Col. Roosevelt is, of course, inconsistent in his position. Republican administration is very bad. But this is not a logical, but a practical world. Col. Roosevelt is himself a good man, and would make a good Governor, and he ought therefore to be chosen. Your fears are theoretical, and too remote to be worth much." But I declare that this is, with the issues now before us, the worst of bad sense and the falsest of false patriotism. I submit to you and all my fellow-citizens whom I can in any way reach that the difference between the very highest estimate of the benefits to New York State which a sensible man can make of two years' administration under Theodore Roosevelt's political integrity and capacity, (and I expressly admit that that estimate may well be high,) and the very lowest estimate which any man who is sensible and fair can make of two years' administration under Augustus Van Wyck's political integrity and capacity, is slight, indeed, in comparison with the magnitude of the permanent and practical injury to the politics of New York State, and upon American politics at large, and upon the honesty of our country, which we ought to expect to follow a popular majority for Col. Roosevelt. And this brings me, after I have already too long wearied you, to the main points which I am here to assert. I shall try to be brief with them.

First, and great enough in itself, is the proposition that wholesome politics requires the lesson of popular condemnation at the polls of public misdoing such as that this State has known during the past two years, and that we are without means to inflict that condemnation except by a vote against the Saratoga ticket. It is weariness and trial to the men who would if they could raise the standard of political life to observe how short is the memory of even the most intelligent citizens for political misbehavior.

A successful candidate entering his office and under pressure which oftentimes he would be glad to resist if he thought he safely could is helped to greater or lesser betrayal of the popular trust by the feeling that the people will have forgotten all about it by the time the next election shall come around. The State orgy of 1897 under Gov. Black, the Brooklyn orgy in 1896 under Messrs. Wurster and Willis, all these proceeded upon the idea that everything would blow over in a year. And too often everything does blow over in a year. Again and again in politics we see success with unblushing effrontery presume with easy confidence upon popular forgetfulness. The Republican platform accepted by Col. Roosevelt "commends" the administration of Gov. Black as "wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical"; they seem to have forgotten to add the word "honest." How can we escape this issue?

Is it, patriotic citizens of New York, after all that you have said, a wise or a sane thing to let go in 1898 the only opportunity you will ever have to visit upon the Republican party a punishment to be held in wholesome remembrance by Republicans and Democrats alike? Do you think it wise to let the Republican machine provide you with an oplate of forgetfulness in a natural but grossly irrelevant enthusiasm over military gallantry? What is all this talk of San Juan and Santiago except an impudent effort to dust the eyes of voters in order that the Republican machine, now itself in complete control of the Republican party, shall escape condemnation and punishment for the crimes which that very machine committed within two short years last past? And of all others, will you, Independents, say that the Republican machine, whose rank offense smells to heaven, shall by your vote be re-established and confirmed in power, that it may, for all time to come and upon the record, say that that offense never was condemned by the people of this State?

OF NATIONAL ISSUES.

This ought of itself to determine the support of good citizens to Augustus Van Wyck. But there is a larger and more serious issue in the campaign, which the Republican platform presents in these words:

"In a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign, and our people cannot escape its National consequences."

Col. Roosevelt gives us the same proposition in his address of acceptance, but with more emphasis. This address he read, so the reporters tell us, "slowly and deliberately from a typewritten manuscript"; and the Republican State Committee upon it declared that there would be no further letter of acceptance, for this was "deemed sufficient to cover the whole ground." Col. Roosevelt's words were:

"National issues are paramount this year. It is no more possible to conduct a State election without regard to National issues than it was possible so to conduct one in 1861 or 1863. * * * The issues for honest money, for protection to American industry, for the up-building of a merchant marine adequate to carry the commerce of the world, and to form a naval militia in times of war are as vital this year as they were in the great contest which was so successfully fought in 1896."

The exact equivalent of this proposition that National issues are paramount is the proposition that State issues are subordinate. How in Heaven's name is it possible upon this, for rational and patriotic voters, Republican or Democrat, to support Theodore Roosevelt? What have signified all the efforts of the reformers, partly fulfilled by the skillful and fruitful labors of Messrs. Choate and Root and their associates in securing a Constitutional separation of municipal and State politics, if the government of this State is to be a mere incident in the determination of our National policy upon purely National questions? Are not 7,000,000 of people with the noble and complex fabric of their industrial life to be protected by the laws of the State? Are not the interests of its farmers, and mechanics, and laborers, and merchants, are not its difficult but all-important questions of taxation, of municipal administration, of bank administration, of insurance administration, of the administration of its schools and public works, and, not the least of all, the punishment of most shameless public crime, are not these of consequence? Are they not of prime consequence in determining our choice of State officers who have no relation to National questions? Are they to be completely ignored, and that in a year when no President is to be chosen?

President Low says that we are to choose Congressmen, and that the Legislature next Winter will choose a General Senator. But Gubernatorial elections in this State are held in even years, so that there can never be one at a time when we are not to choose a Congressman or a Senator. If the argument be good for anything, then it is good for this: That, as a matter of permanent policy solemnly adopted by us, the elections in this State are to be like the elections in Maine and Vermont in the September preceding the National election, mere skirmishes preliminary to the Presidential battle, and in which the special welfare of the State has no part. Think of it. This State of New York, in wealth and population, in the character of its inhabitants, in the vastness reach of its interests and future expectations and aspirations, is in itself more important that most of the kingdoms of the earth. That men of independence to whom we justly look for something better in politics should seriously tell us that its welfare is, when we choose a Governor in 1898, to be treated as relatively unimportant, is to me amazing and even shocking. If Col. Roosevelt shall upon the Saratoga platform and his own letter of acceptance secure a majority then a blow will have been struck at the essential conditions of sound, honest, and useful political life in this State, for which the administration of an archangel at Albany during the next two years would be absurdly inadequate compensation.

Again and again independents have elected a good man on the theory that all that is required is to have a good man in office. Again and again they have been disappointed in the practical results. I tell you, fellow-citizens, Democrats and Republicans, that much more is necessary; that the best of men in any office is himself, and against his will, however powerful, in other measure the creature of the conditions or the instrument of the forces which surround him. If political conditions about him are unsound, if the foundations under his house are treacherous and shifting, if there be malaria in the air of the community in which he lives, he can no more escape than the humblest citizen. We must have far greater concern for the State than our concern for the candidate, great as that should be. Experience has shown that however good a great Executive may himself be, or however well disposed his associates, his administration will be far safer and more wholesome if his party know that if he or it go wrong, it will probably be punished by dismissal. This, as I have said, is a condition far more important than the candidate, important as he is.

And so is the usefulness of any public officer small indeed compared with the corruption which our politics will suffer if our elections are made to turn upon something not really involved. I am a Democrat through and through; and because I am a Democrat I believe thoroughly that when any question is thrashed out thoroughly before the American people the popular answer will, at last night, be Enemies of sound politics, and they are the enemies of the American people, have again and again struggled, and sometimes with extraordinary and disappointing success, to prevent a direct vote upon the particular thing which ought to be decided. And therefore I solemnly declare the demand of Col. Roosevelt and the Republicans to be a treachery to all that is good in politics—the demand that the welfare of this State and its honest and decent administration may rightly be mere pawns in the game of National politics. As the issue has deliberately made up by the Republican Convention and by Col. Roosevelt himself without possibility now of change, a vote for him means the negative and a vote for Augustus Van Wyck the affirmative of the proposition that the elections of our Governors shall be determined by a consideration directly affecting the welfare of this State.

IRRELEVANT ISSUES.

I have now dealt with the legitimate questions upon which the people of this State ought to vote in November. Upon these issues it seems to me that there should be no doubt. The false issue of militarism and imperialism upon which Col. Roosevelt rests his claim to be our Governor, our candidate has wisely rejected. When Col. Roosevelt talks of increasing our army, of working out our destiny, when he declares that the American people ought to enter upon a new career, as if they were ashamed of the old one, that the public life of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln is "a life of fossilized isolation," and that the interests which have grown to such a sufficient size the world at large seem parochial," when he talks threateningly of preparation for war with first-class powers, it is unnecessary to follow him. Surely in this State no such irrelevant issue would now be raised by the Republicans were it not that they and Col. Roosevelt feared that their legitimate campaign is fatally weak and deserves a popular and memorable condemnation. I venture only to remind my Independent friends as they read the Democratic platform, which congratulates the country upon the successful termination of the war, a termination due to Democrats and Republicans alike, and points out that the war was undertaken "not for conquest or aggrandizement, but in the interest of humanity, liberty, and civilization," and as they read Col. Roosevelt's declaration that his election is to determine an American future of imperialism and militarism—I venture to remind my Independent friends who think of this and who are not ready to abandon the sober traditions and ideals of our democratic Republic, that their votes, if they cast them for Col. Roosevelt, will be counted as votes for something upon which many of them look with horror. Is it not a relief to turn from this to the clear, explicit, relevant, and masterly letter in which our candidate has accepted his nomination?

Fellow-citizens, Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, let us at this election once for all make it clear that politics shall be responsible, that political misdoing shall be punished by dismissal from power, that the attempt by reckless and thoughtless cheers to carry a great election upon false and irrelevant issues cannot succeed in this State This can be done only by the election of Augustus Van Wyck.

And, fellow-Democrats, congratulating you, as I do, upon the happy selection of our standard bearer, I now declare my belief that under his auspices, here and at Albany, the Democratic Party has before it an exhilarating and noble opportunity for patriotic and public usefulness, for integrity and steadfastness of purpose, and for enduring and honorable power.

MR. McLEAN'S CLOSING SPEECH

Justice Gaynor next introduced Andrew McLean, the last speaker on the programme. Mr. McLean spoke briefly but with great warmth, and was interrupted by frequent applause. His remarks were, in part, as follows:

"At the Syracuse Convention nothing was plainer to any person familiar with the politics of this State and with the conditions of the Democratic Party in this State, than that there was to be a union of the Democratic forces in this election. Men were there from all parts of the Commonwealth for common purpose of giving this State of ours a sound and honest Government. Democrats are standing as one man by Judge Van Wyck, and are coming forward to redeem this State from the hands of men who have disgraced it."

Mr. McLean criticised the Republican Party for bringing "National issues into a State campaign." He continued:

"Where is the criminal who finds the evidence of his guilt and the verdict staring him in the face who would not like to talk of something else than the crime for which he stands adjudged guilty? Mr. Black, Mr. Aldridge, and all the supporters of both would be happy indeed to have the people of the State of New York cease to inquire what has become of the $9,000,000 voted for canal improvements and cease considering what will be done with the $14,000,000 more which they have the audacity to ask you to intrust to their hands.

"It seems remarkable for a man of Col. Roosevelt's pretensions that he should desire to be elected Governor by a party when he deems the records of that party unfit for discussion."

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

In the boxes were many well-known men and quite a number of women. The box to the right of the stage contained Hugh McLaughlin, with his family, and a number of city officials, accompanied by their wives. There were Mrs. McLaughlin and her daughter, Laura; James Shevlin and Mrs. Shevlin, Sheriff Creamer and Mrs. Creamer, Michael May, ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, Judge Courtney, Deputy Chief of Police McLaughlin, ex-Congressman Clancy, Park Commissioner Brower, and Elliot Danforth, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Other boxes contained County Judge Hurd, Almet F. Jenks, Assistant Corporation Counsel; District Attorney Marean, Thomas E. Pearsall, ex-Judge Clement, with his wife and daughters; Edward O'Flynn, County Clerk Wuest, Felix Campbell, Frank T. Creamer, Luke D. Stapleton, Edward Glover, Thomas Hughes, William T. Lynch, James D. Bell, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, Assistant United States District Attorney Robert H. Ro

THE REPUBLICANS' PLANS

Decide Not to Interfere with Independent State Ticket.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEAKING TOUR

A Special Train Provided for His Canvass of the State — The Programme.

After conferring for an hour and a half last evening the Republican leaders decided that it was not worth their while to interfere with the placing of the Citizens' Union State ticket on the official ballot. This decision was announced by B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, who said:

"We find that there are serious legal objections to the certificate filed by the persons who have adopted the Citizen's Union name and emblem. We do not, however, wish any citizen of the State of New York to feel we are putting any obstacle in the way of his voting as he chooses, and we shall make no attempt to interfere with the printing of the names of the candidates on their certificate on the official ballot. We do not apprehend that any considerable number of the citizens of New York will throw away their votes on this ticket."

Those who were present at the conference at which this decision was reached were Mr. Odell, William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee; Elihu Root, Charles C. Beaman, John Proctor Clarke, F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks; Congressman Littauer, Congressman John Murray Mitchell, Addison B. Colvin, State Treasurer, and District Attorney W. J. Youngs of Queens.

It was District Attorney Youngs who went to Albany to investigate the petition filed there on Wednesday by the Independent Citizens' Committee. The petition, containing, according to the committee's count, 7,814 names, was filed with the Secretary of State at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock Mr. Youngs secured access to it.

He had, meantime, organized a force of copyists, consisting of three men and eighteen girls, and these he set to work transcribing the seven thousand and odd names on the petition. By 10 o'clock the work was done, and two hours later Mr. Youngs was hurrying back to New York with the evidence desired by the party managers concerning the third-ticket petition.

Soon after his arrival in the city yesterday morning Mr. Youngs laid this testimony before Chairman Odell and Elihu Root. He showed, among other things, that some 1,300 signatures had been affixed to the nominating petitions bearing Roosevelt's name for Governor after Col. Roosevelt had informed the Independent Committee that he could not accept its nomination. Mr. Odell and Mr. Root had strong doubt of the legality of the petition, but it was decided to submit the matter to a conference of party leaders.

It so happened that a conference already had been arranged for last evening. At the meeting of the State Executive Committee a week ago, it was agreed that the leaders of the party in the State should get together on the following Thursday to discuss plans for Col. Roosevelt's tour of the State, to mark out the lines on which the campaign orators should talk, and to give advice on such other details of the campaign as State Chairman Odell might submit for consideration. The conferees came to the conclusion indicated by Chairman Odell's statement.

Those present then discussed the campaign, which will fairly open throughout the State next Monday. Some of the up-State leaders reported that there was distinct apathy all along the line, and they were inclined to censure the State Committee for not hurrying things along.

In answer to these complaints, Chairman Odell pointed out that the speaking part of the campaign had been delayed by the belated Nominating Conventions, but that arrangements had been completed to start Col. Roosevelt out into the State and that then things might be expected to liven up.

Chairman Odell told the conferees that Col. Roosevelt would go to Troy to-day, speaking there this afternoon at a fair. This is not the meeting at which Gov. Black will preside. That will come later, and will be a formal affair. The Colonel's speaking in Troy to-day was hurriedly arranged only yesterday, and will be a surprise even to the Trojans. From Troy Col. Roosevelt will hurry back to this city, where he will speak to-night to a meeting of colored citizens at Lenox Lyceum. For to-morrow he has no engagement.

On Monday Col. Roosevelt will start on a three days' speaking tour right into the heart of the State. He will go on a special train of an engine and two cars, chartered and paid for by the State Committee. With him will be John Proctor Clarke, District Attorney Youngs, possibly ex-Minister Woodford, and two or three Rough Riders.

This train will leave the Jersey City station of the West Shore Railroad at 10 o'clock Monday morning on its way to Glens Falls, where Col. Roosevelt is to speak to a mass meeting Monday night. On the way up short stops will be made at Nyack, Haverstraw, Cornwall, Newburg, Kingston, Saugerties, Katskill, Watervliet, West Troy, Mechanicsville, Ballston, Saratoga, and Fort Edward.

On Tuesday the train will run to Ogdensburg, stopping on the way at Port Henry, Westport, Plattsburg, Rouss's Point, Malone, Norwood, and Madrid. At Ogdensburg the Colonel will speak Tuesday night. In order to enable Col. Roosevelt to fill his engagement to speak in Brooklyn on Wednesday night, the special will make a 200-mile dash back to this city, stopping only five times, at Potsdam, Canton, Gouverneur, Carthage, and Lowville. On Thursday night, Oct. 20, Col. Roosevelt will speak under the auspices of the West Side Club in this city at Durland's Riding Academy.

The next day, Friday, he will probably run up to Poughkeepsie, on the New York Central, making brief halts along the route, and on Saturday, according to present plans, he will speak at Gloversville. This will carry him up to Monday, Oct. 24, which will leave just two weeks before election.

One week of that will be spent up the State, and the last week will be put in the territory of Greater New York, where it is the plan of the managers to wind up the Colonel's campaign in a blaze of military glory.

This programme was discussed by the leaders in conference until midnight. Senator Platt was not there, having been called to Owego by the closing of the Tioga National Bank, of which he is President.

COLORED VOTERS WANT PEACE.

Republican County Committee Holds a Stormy Meeting.

At a meeting of the Colored Republican County Committee of New York County, held at 153 West Fifty-third Street, last night, a committee of twenty-five was appointed to confer with the colored Republicans of Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Richmond Counties, with a view to effecting peace among them. A long set of resolutions indorsing the Republican Party, the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, and the entire Republican ticket, was also passed.

From start to finish the meeting was stormy. While the meeting was supposed to be only for New York County men, there were delegations from Kings and Queens Counties present. The lie was passed several times in the course of the session, but the meeting finally came to a close without any interference on the part of the police.

As soon as the meeting was under way Charles Anderson attacked the colored State organization that was formed at Saratoga the day following the regular Republican convention.

Mr. Anderson said that the organization existed only in the minds of two men, Samuel Moran and Christopher Stewart. He said that the only persons present at the Saratoga meeting were Stewart and Moran.

Then followed a long wrangle between Mr. Anderson and Mr. Ryerson of Kings County. Mr. Ryerson told Mr. Anderson that he lied when he said that the Saratoga meeting was held in a bedroom, and that only two persons were present. Ryerson said that eleven counties were represented at the meeting.

Charles F. Butler, who presided, said, after the meeting: "All this talk about the colored Republicans deserting is bosh. There may be a few dissatisfied men who have gone over to the other side, but the rank and file of colored voters will support the Republican ticket at the coming election. There has been some little internal trouble, but that has all been patched up."

DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE.

The Leaders Are Satisfied with Justice Van Wyck's Letter.

There was the usual conference at Democratic headquarters yesterday morning. Those who took part in it were Richard Croker, who has become a daily visitor at the Hoffman House; Senator Edward Murphy, Senator P. H. McCarren, and Elliot Danforth. All of them gave the usual reply to inquiries that the conference had no public interest, although all admitted that they had talked over the political situation.

Senator McCarren said the members of the conference had expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the letter of acceptance of Justice Van Wyck, and agreed that it was a good campaign document and would have a powerful effect upon the State canvass.

The committee expects ex-Senator David B. Hill to take an energetic part in the campaign and to speak in Brooklyn next week.

Mr. Croker discussed with John F. Carroll and others later the question of decorations and other arrangements for the mass meetings to be held at Tammany Hall Tuesday and Nov. 3.

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INDEPENDENTS ANGRY AT ROOT.

His Alleged Criticisms of Their Petitions the Cause—Kinney and Wilson Give Assurances.

The members of the Independent Citizens' Committee were indignant yesterday at the statement credited to Elihu Root to the effect that their petitions were obtained under false pretenses.

John Jay Chapman said that he proposed to call Mr. Root to account for the charge. Meyer D. Rothschild, who had charge of the securing of signatures to the petitions, said that any allegations against the method of their preparation were ridiculous.

"Every man who signed the petition," he said, "knew that vacancies were likely to occur, and the petitions themselves bore the names of the committee to fill such vacancies. As soon as Col. Roosevelt announced that he could not accept, we gave notice to all signers that they might withdraw their names if they desired. The signatures secured after that were with the understanding that Col. Roosevelt's name was to be taken off the ticket as soon as it could be done legally."

Isaac H. Klein said yesterday that the committee had received letters from Thomas E. Kinney of Utica, nominee for Controler, and Owen E. Wilson of Albany, nominee for Secretary of State, denying the reports that they intended to withdraw from the Independent State ticket, and expressing the hope that the committee would go ahead and push the campaign with all possible vigor.

Election Betting on Stock Exchange.

Stock Exchange betting on the race for Governor was practically even yesterday, while "Joe" Vendig's offer of $10,000 on Van Wyck vastly interested the brokers. Republican bettors claimed that none of Vendig's money was "in sight," and an offer by George J. Weaver of 10 to 8 on Col. Roosevelt was not taken, although there was haggling over it. In the discussion, 8 to 10 was offered on Van Wyck, with no dealings.

MILES AT THE EXPOSITION.

Crowds Applaud the Commanding General, Who Argues for a Larger Army and Navy.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles was the central figure in the reception tendered to army heroes at the exposition to-day. Before 11 o'clock the Auditorium was filled to the doors. Gen. Miles entered the building a few minutes later, escorted by President Wattles and accompanied by his staff, Gen. Greely, several members of the Diplomatic Corps, Gov. Holcomb, and members of the local Reception Committee.

President Wattles called the assemblage to order, and Gov. Holcomb welcomed the guests of the day. The Governor alluded to Gen. Miles as the hero of two wars, which incited a tumult of cheers, which did not subside until President Wattles led the distinguished soldier to the front of the platform, when the crowd arose and greeted him with three cheers. The demonstration was repeated when Gen. Miles was introduced. He said:

"I am deeply gratified that the people of the West have set aside one day of this Exposition in honor of the army and navy of the United States. By the army and navy I mean every part of the physical force that has added to the strength, the perpetuity, and the grandeur of this Republic."

The General contended for the necessity of a military force commensurate with the interests and importance of the Nation. There should be at least one well-equipped and disciplined soldier to every 1,000 of our population, he said. As the Nation developed the army and navy should grow in proportion.

The introduction of Gen. A. W. Greely was followed by another hearty demonstration. His sympathetic reference to Gen. Wheeler, who had been expected to speak at this time, but who was trying to do his duty in the face of terrible bereavement, was heard with a silence that was an eloquent expression of the sympathy of the audience.

Señor Gonzales de Quesada received a cordial greeting. He declared that the emotions that almost mastered him at this moment were sufficient proof that Cuba was not ungrateful. He described the desolation in Cuba, but declared that there was one flower that still blossomed, and this was the gratitude of the heroes of three generations to the people who had fought side by side with them to give them liberty.

The exercises were concluded with a short address by Senator Allen, who spoke in behalf of the veterans of the civil war.

HOWARD GOULD'S MARRIAGE.

His Brother George Refuses to Discuss the Matter.

George J. Gould was seen at his office yesterday afternoon with reference to his brother Howard's marriage to Miss Clemmons. Mr. Gould was asked if the Gould family sanctioned the marriage, and if not, whether Howard would lose half of his share of his father's estate. Mr. Gould said: "That is a matter I have not discussed with any one and I don't intend to discuss it now."

GEORGE D. SAXTON'S WILL.

Mrs. McKinley's Brother Leaves His Estate to Mrs. Barber's Family.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The last will and testament of George D. Saxton has been filed in Probate Court. His sister, Mrs. M. C. Barber, is made sole executrix of his will, to serve without bond and without an inventory or schedule of assets in court.

The Saxton Block, the largest single piece of property in the estate, is bequeathed to the children of Mrs. Barber during their life, and, at their death, to their heirs. The residue of the estate is to be held in trust by the executrix until her youngest child becomes twenty years of age, when it is to be equally divided among her children. The will was made April 11, 1898.

Mr. Saxton had made several wills, always drawing them himself. The will last made before the one dated April 11, 1898, and offered for probate, was drawn in 1892. In this testament he directs that the estate be about equally divided between his two sisters, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Barber. They were, however, to have the income only. The estate was to be held in trust for the Barber children until the youngest reached the age of twenty-one years. It was then to be divided among them.

Mr. Saxton, it is said, decided, after Mr. McKinley became President, that Mrs. McKinley was well provided for. He considered that the President would, by reason of his income and his heavy life insurance policies, leave Mrs. McKinley a competence. Saxton was a member of the Barber family, having made his home there for a number of years, and he showed much fondness for the children. The relations between Saxton and Mrs. McKinley were always pleasant.

Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene said today that he felt confident that the State's case against Mrs. George is strong enough in circumstantial evidence to convict her of the killing of Mr. Saxton. The scrapings from her hands, taken at the time she was arrested, are held by the prosecutor, and will be sent to a chemist for analysis. They are thought to contain traces of burnt powder.

JUDICIAL NOMINEES ACCEPT

The Republican Candidates Notified of Their Party's Selection.

JUSTICE DALY MAKES A SPEECH

He Says the Sanctity of the Judicial Office Is Involved in the Coming Contest.

The Republican candidates for judicial offices in the County of New York were notified formally of their nomination at the Lawyers' Down-town Club, 120 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. They are William N. Cohen, Joseph F. Daly, Henry W. Taft, and George C. Austin. Most of the fifteen members of the Committee of Notification, headed by ex-Judge Ernest Hall, the Chairman, were present. In the company were Elihu Root, Edward Lauterbach, ex-Judge J. S. Davenport, Senator Charles B. Page, Nathaniel Elsberg, Charles K. Lexow, D. Frank Lloyd, Philip Carpenter, P. J. O'Brien, Alfred R. Page, and Julius Mayer.

Ex-Judge Hall made the speech of notification, addressed to all the nominees. It was brief and formal. He was followed by Julius Mayer, who spoke in behalf of the younger element of the bar.

Justice Daly made the first response to the notification. Because of the circumstances of his nomination by a Republican convention, though he is a Democrat, his remarks were listened to with interest. He said:

Gentlemen: I need hardly say that I feel greatly honored by the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court tendered me by the Republican Party of this county, and particularly by the terms in which it is offered. The words of approval of my judicial record have been such as to move me deeply. Coming as this nomination does close upon the magnificent expression of confidence contained in the address signed by thousands of the members of the bar of New York, recommending, as a political parity, the retention upon the bench of experienced Judges, it seems to fill out the highest compliment which even the longest and most honorable term of judicial labor could expect.

I desire particularly to express my sense of the patriotism which has inspired the action of your great political party in giving its nomination to a Judge of the opposite political faith in order that he may continue his service upon the bench in response to the general desire of the bar. No words of mine can add lustre to such a shining example of devotion to principle; and your judiciary convention has consecrated its work to all fair-minded men. And in the presence of such unselfish regard for the best interests of the public, I feel bound to express my regret that the controlling power of my own party in this county has not been able to evince the same regard for the sacredness of the judicial office.

I speak advisedly when I say that there is concerned in this coming contest the sanctity of the judicial office; for to assail the independence of the bench is to attack the most sacred institution this land can boast.

Mad indeed is the brain that conceives the punishment of a just Judge. No subterfuge can disguise the wickedness of the purpose nor conceal the threat to corrupt the one thing the people most respect. No labored effort to put up what is called a good ticket against him can hide the true design. It is not a question whether you can get lawyers as learned or men as popular to take his place. It is simply and solely a question whether the freedom of the judicial office is assailed. The Judge who has done his duty fearlessly and has been deaf to every consideration but justice stands for an immutable principle; and any nomination of candidates against him for the purpose of defeating him is none the less calculated to destroy the independence of the judiciary and is a menace to the public safety.

The Republicans present signified clearly their approval of the sentiments uttered by Justice Daly.

"It sounds the keynote of the campaign," said Edward Lauterbach.

Justice Cohen followed his senior associate on the Supreme Court bench in accepting the nomination. Mr. Taft, who came in late, having been detained by a case in court, spoke next. Then ex-Assemblyman Austin accepted the nomination for Justice of the City Court. All three of these candidates spoke briefly, merely expressing their thanks for the honor conferred, and pledging their efforts to prove worthy thereof.

It is the expectation of the Republican Party managers that Hamilton Odell, who has been nominated by the Citizens' Union for the third vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, will withdraw his name in the next day or two, thereby permitting the union of the anti-Democratic interests on the Republican ticket. It is known that Mr. Odell has been averse to making the race, and consented to the placing of his name on the Citizens' Union ticket with Justices Daly and Cohen, only with the idea that the Republicans would indorse that ticket. One of the reasons why he was not nominated by the Republican Convention was that he himself urged the Republican leaders to select somebody else, pointing out that he could not serve out his full term if elected, since he would reach the age limit in five years, and saying that the party was entitled to a candidate who could serve the full term.

In case of the withdrawal of Mr. Odell from the Citizens' Union judicial ticket, it is likely that the place will be left blank. It would not be possible, under the election law, to substitute the name of Henry M. Taft, the Republican candidate, but the members of the Citizens' Union generally accept the nomination of Mr. Taft as satisfactory, and will, it is believed, vote for him.

The circulation of petitions bearing the names of Justices Daly and Cohen and Hamilton Odell is going on actively from the Citizens' Union headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street.

DEWEY'S TEACHER A CANDIDATE

Man Who Once Gave the Admiral a Thrashing Running for Congress.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, who was nominated for Congress by the Hudson County Republicans Wednesday evening, boasts that he is the only man who ever whipped Admiral Dewey. The incident took place, Major Pangborn says, when he was teaching school near Montpelier, Vt. The Major says the school had a hard reputation. The boys had compelled several teachers to leave before the end of their terms, and there was some doubt as to whether Pangborn could succeed or not.

The first day of school the teacher saw Dewey in a tree throwing stones at small boys. He told Dewey to stop and received a defiant answer. Dewey refused to come down. The teacher then cut a hickory branch that made an effective whip, and also took into the schoolhouse a few hickory clubs. Dewey remained away from school the rest of the day, and the next morning when he entered was promptly called out by the teacher. Several other boys arose from their seats and moved forward.

"We've made up our minds to give you a licking," said Dewey to his teacher. The lad struck at the teacher, but was hurled back and the hickory whip came down on his shoulders and back. Dewey was then about fifteen years old. Pangborn plied the whip and kept the future Admiral at arm's length. A boy who went to his chum's assistant received a blow and when resistance ceased the whipping stopped.

Major Pangborn taught to the close of the term and could have had the school for another term. In after years Dewey said to the Major: "You made a man of me. But for that thrashing you gave me I should probably have been in State prison before this."

CRUEL REGIME IN SALVADOR.

Some Political Prisoners Killed and Others Maltreated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The steamer City of Panama, which has arrived here from South American ports, brings news of executions and horrible cruelties perpetrated upon political prisoners in Salvador. El Clarion, a newspaper, says that at Armenia, a small city of the Republic, Los Vegas da Izallo, a prominent citizen, was shot, while Don Angel Vasquez and Don Delfin Barrios died in prison as the result of cruelties on the part of Gen. Aravalo. In the police station Don Venanzio Luazar and Don Jesus Valdes were strung up by the thumbs, and Cols. Don Servando and Don Virgilio Valencio were shot. These officers had distinguished themselves in the army under the régime of the President.

El Clarion asserts that twenty women have been expelled from Salvador, among whom is the wife of Don Macario Martinez, one of the most prominent citizens of Salvador City. Under the direction of Gen. Villiegas, it is alleged, five persons were shot in San Pedro, while at San Miguel many were executed by Gen. Villevancio.

The editor of El Latijo, a journal of Salvador, incurred the displeasure of the Government for publishing several articles in his journal in defense of certain students. For his offense he was publicly whipped, as was also the Judge who rendered a decision in favor of the students.

SNOW FALLS IN CHICAGO.

The Illinois City Receives Its First Touch of Winter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The first snow of the season fell here this evening, commencing about 8 o'clock, when the temperature became a few degrees colder, changing the rain which had been falling all day into the white flakes of Winter. At first the flakes of snow were of ordinary size, but within a few minutes they began to increase until, about 9 o'clock, they were half the size of a man's hand, and seemed to float very reluctantly downward.

Later in the evening the storm again changed to rain, and the streets are now covered with a very wet slush. Exclamations of surprise as the crowds came out of the theatres were very amusing, as no one imagined Winter weather so near. The enormous flakes, being very wet, clung to everything they touched, and while the fall was of comparatively short duration, it gave Chicago a very Wintry look while it lasted.

THE REV. DR. HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Mackay of Newark, N. J., Withdraws in Favor of Mr. Connell.

The Elders and some of the more prominent members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church will meet to-morrow night and decide whether the meeting of the congregation called for Monday evening to select a successor to the late Dr. John Hall shall be held. It is probable that the meeting will be postponed indefinitely.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., sent the following letter to William Campbell, senior Elder of the church:

My Dear Mr. Campbell: From a newspaper which was handed me yesterday, after the morning service, I learn that my name is being mentioned for the vacant pastorate in the Fifth Avenue Church. While I most heartily appreciate the kindness and loyalty of the friends who have so expressed their inclination, I hasten to ask you on their behalf to withdraw my name absolutely in this connection. Dr. Connell is an old and dear friend of mine. Ten years ago we were fellow-students in Edinburgh, and I would not for any consideration have any efforts on my behalf hinder the unanimity of his call as your pastor. I cordially believe in Mr. Connell's ability for any field to which Providence may send him. When he comes to New York, as I hope and pray he will, no one will give him a more hearty welcome or wish him a more sincere godspeed than I. Yours very sincerely,

D. SAGE MACKAY.

Robert Bonner said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that the Rev. Alexander Connell of London was the favorite preacher under consideration, and it was possible that he would be called to fill the pulpit, but when he could not say.

COMMISSIONER KELLER TALKS.

He Praises Machine Rule and Roundly Scores Certain Business Men.

John W. Keller, President of the Department of Public Charities, spoke before a small gathering of the Fellow-Citizenship Association, at the East Side House, foot of East Seventy-sixth Street, last night, upon the topic "Municipal Government."

"There are two theories of municipal government," he began. "They may be described as the machine and the anti-machine systems. Now I am a machine man. I believe that the best interests of the city demand its government by a machine. My idea is that the superiority of the machine is because you get the concentration of all the people there, while in the anti-machine element you find a lot of people at cross purposes.

"We hear a great deal of the 'boss' of a machine. Our political enemies say that Tammany has a 'boss.' We will accept Richard Croker under any name, whether it be 'boss' or 'leader.' Personally, I think he is a leader, for I have never known him to boss. My experiences with him have been satisfying. All sorts of people have come to me, looking for all sorts of places, and among them many looking to make illegitimate profit. These were so many that I was astonished. They told me they had a political pull, and must have a position or a concession. I saw Mr. Croker. I told him of these men who claimed political pulls. He said to me: 'There is but one way that you can run your department. Run the Department of Public Charities as you would run your private business. Be as alert in the city's interest as in private business, and Tammany Hall will back you every time.

"I have had no trouble with politicians in running my department, but when I have had to do with business men it has been far otherwise. it has looked to me as if every man having business with the Charity Department was a thief and a robber. I must give contracts to the lowest bidder. The theory of the law seems to have been that it would prevent the official from looting the city, but it has opened up many channels for abuse of the city's interests. It does not prevent the official from robbing the city.

"Many men bidding for contracts with the Department of Public Charities bid so low that there is no possible profit in their contracts if they faithfully carry them out. The result is that when a man goes at it to fulfill the contract he looks about him to find some way to avoid the specifications. He wants to furnish inferior stuff, and will stand in with anybody to do it. If he cannot bribe the Commissioner, he will try to bribe a subordinate. So I am kept constantly watching, not only trying to detect inferior supplies, but fearing they may try to bribe some of my assistants. If the business men of New York were as good and fair as the politician of New York the city would fare better."

MIXED CAKE WITH POLITICS.

The Women's West End Republican Club Held Its First "Social."

Cakes were the object of attack at the meeting of the Women's West End Republican Club yesterday, and the discussion of a dainty assortment of those edibles, dear alike to the politician and the domestic woman, operated to the almost total exclusion of the customary dissertation upon the greatness of the Republican Party, and the goodness of its State nominees. Politics was not absolutely lacking, however, for, by force of habit, probably, Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, the club President, who was in the chair, lapsed into several references to the political situation, which were heard with apparent relish.

Officially, politics was tabooed, as the occasion was the first "social" of the club this season, and it was intended to confine activity strictly to a programme of song and instrumental music, to be followed by cake and cream. More women politicians were in evidence than had been seen at any two of the preceding meetings, but the members explained that this was not so much because of the social nature of the event as owing to the fact that the members had returned from their Summer homes.

A list of distinguished visitors added to the eclat of the afternoon. Many of them could not be named off hand by the club's officers, who contented themselves with designating the visitors as "many representatives from the Professional Woman's League." Mrs. Charles Faulkner, who is Treasurer of the Woman's Press Club; Mrs. Alice Maddox, the acting President of the Press Club, and Mrs. Catharine Young, also of the Press Club and a member of Sorosis, as, indeed, are Mrs. Faulkner and Mrs. Maddox, were guests of Mrs. Herbert Knowles. Among the visitors also was one man, who listened solemnly to the music but left immediately the cake and cream was announced, and before his political views were ascertained.

Before Mrs. Cora Ellis Jacobson had even begun the introductory number of the programme with a pleasing piano solo Mrs. Robinson stirred up such a tempest of applause as is usually reserved for the paper of the afternoon by mentioning that Col. Roosevelt could not be with them. The applause was not due to contemplation of the Colonel's absence, but from the very enthusiasm his name raised. The Republican nominee had been duly invited to attend the social, but in courteous terms he sent word that previous engagements prevented him from enjoying such a highly prized pleasure. His language was termed delightful by the club members. Col. Roosevelt's picture, however, occupied the place of honor at the meeting, for it was framed with cut flowers and placed in the middle of the refreshment table.

Almost as much applause followed the reading of a communication from Mrs. Roosevelt. She had been elected an honorary member of the Women's West End Republican Club at a previous meeting and notified of the distinction. Her answer was read. In it she gave recognition to the honor she had received, but intimated that she had previously been so busy looking after the comfort of "Teddy" as to be unable to take a proper amount of interest in the club's early doings.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

We want our great annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, in addition to its stocks of goods which interest men and women equally. Our great clothing department, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles, all of which will be found in our annex, grow in business every month. Why? Because people have found out the low prices and the reliability of the goods we offer.

Men's and Boys' Fall Clothing.

Do not estimate the quality of our clothing by the mere price. Quality here must have fashion as well as worth. Contrast our Men's and Boys' Clothing with the common goods offered elsewhere at much higher prices.

MEN'S SACK SUITS in all wool fancy cheviots, in all new designs, made and trimmed in a superior manner, worth $10.00, at 7.49

MEN'S SACK SUITS in very fine worsteds, neat checks, in all the new shades, hand finished, worth $18.00. 13.74

MEN'S SACK SUITS, double breasted coats, in fine black and blue rough cheviots, broad silk facings, very stylish, finished equal to custom work, 14.99

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS in fancy cassimeres and cheviots, single and doubled breasted, cut and finish unsurpassed, sizes 14 to 19 years, 8.74

MEN'S TOP COATS in all wool coverts, new shades, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, worth $10.00, 7.98

MEN'S TOP COATS in fine black cheviots, lined to buttonholes with pure silk, worth $15.00, 11.99

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, double breasted, in fancy cassimeres, with extra pair of trousers and with double seat and knee, guaranteed in every respect, 2.99

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, double breasted, in very fine cassimeres and cheviots, trousers with double seat and knee, worth $5.00, at 3.74

BOYS' MIDDY SUITS, blue serge, trimmed with silk soutache, sizes 3 to 8 years, 3.49

BOYS' TOP COATS, all wool frieze, sizes 9 to 15 years, 4.38

(1ST FL., ANNEX, FRONT.)

Fall Hats.

Our Men's Hats contain all the style, service and satisfaction of the high priced hatters' $3.00 and $4.00 Hats. There is no difference between them except the name in the crown and the price on the tag.

MEN'S ALPINES AND DERBYS—Derbys in black, Malay and dark Rio; Alpines in black, maduro, Havana, steel and pearl; all the fashionable styles, worth $3.00; here 1.88

MEN'S DERBY HATS, in black and Malay, latest Fall block, trimmed with the very best band and binding, genuine Russia leather sweat and the finest fur felt. Why pay $5.00 elsewhere when you can get the same quality here for 2.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Men's Shirts.

ALL OVER COLORED SHIRTS, laundered, made from fine percale, two collars and one pair reversible link cuffs to each shirt, well made throughout; a very choice assortment of colors and designs; value $1.00, 59

COLORED SHIRTS, laundered, detached cuffs, made from fine Madras cloth, full felled seams, continuous facings, 69

NIGHT SHIRTS, fancy trimmed, made from fine "Homestead" muslin and trimmed with guaranteed fast color imported woven trimmings, cut full width in body, 52 inches long, 39

FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS in all sizes, good heavy cloth, cut full and long, full felled seams, continuous facings, value 55c., 39

All kinds of shirts made to order—best materials and workmanship—at a saving of one-third what is charged elsewhere.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Men's and Boys' Fall Footwear.

MEN'S LACE SHOES, best satin calf and Dongola top, oak soled, made especially for us and equal to any $2.50 line, 1.89

MEN'S LACE SHOES, calfskin and fine Dongola tops, welted and stitched soles, three sizes of lasts; such shoes as are sold elsewhere at $3.00, here 2.49

MEN'S FOOTBALL SHOES, tan colored leather, "Princeton Cleats," 2.49

MEN'S LACE SHOES, best patent leather and fine kid tops, hand welt, two styles, 2.82

MEN'S "GOLD STANDARD" SHOES, our own make, in calfskin, calf lined, double sole, bulldog and broad toes, 3.13

MEN'S SHOES, of enamel leather and box calf, double sole, calf lined, formerly $4.38, now 3.69

MEN'S LACE SHOES, vici kid, hand sewed welt, plain and cap toe, 3.74

LITTLE MEN'S LACE SHOES.—For balance of this week we shall sell our regular $1.24 Little Men's Lace Shoes in calfskin, with spring heels, sizes 8 to 13½, at 99

LITTLE MEN'S SCHOOL SHOES, made of box calf, also of black vici kid, sizes 8 to 2, at 1.38

LITTLE MEN'S LACE SHOES, enamel leather, spring heel, sizes 9 to 13½, at 1.44

OUR "MESSENGER" SHOE for boys gives great satisfaction; not only wears but looks well; sizes 11 to 2, at $1.24; 2½ to 5½, 1.49

BOYS' SHOES of fine calfskin, heavy soles; sizes 12 to 2, at $1.87; 2½ to 5½, 1.99

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

High Grade Men's Clothing.

For morning wedding or afternoon reception the correct garment is a double breasted frock coat with single or double breasted vest, made of black undressed worsted or Vicuna in black or Oxford. We have just received a new line of these goods made especially for us, of material that will look well and wear well, and tailored accordingly. The coats are of the proper length and are faced to the edge of the button holes with the best quality Merveilleux silk.

Fine Black Vicuna Silk, lined throughout, 22.49

Undressed Worsteds, silk-lined throughout, 21.84

Black Vicuna, lined with best quality farmer's satin, 18.74

Black Diagonal, lined with best farmer's satin, 12.49

Trousers to be worn with the above, in a variety of patterns and of very fine worsteds; sold elsewhere at 6.00, 4.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

Fragrant Cigars.

Puritanos, Sumatra wrapper, fine long combination Havana filler, equal to any 10c. cigar, box of 50, 2.09

Regalia Especial, Sumatra wrapper, with very fine combination filler, box of 50, 2.99

Rothschild Sumatra wrapper, long combination filler, box of 50, 3.12

DELISO, long combination filler, Connecticut wrapper,

Excelsior, box of 50, 1.49

Londres Grande, box of 50, 2.34

Elegantes, box of 50, 1.74

Perfectos, box of 50, 2.44

OUR LEADER, clear Havana long filler, Connecticut wrapper, box of 50, 2.49

LA MADRUGADA, clear Havana, Cuban hand made cigar, and is not to be compared with the numerous so-called "clear Havana" cigars sold by others. We guarantee ours to be CLEAR Havana and made of the very finest tobacco.

Conchas Selectas, box of 50, 3.74

Petit Bouquet, box of 25, 2.64

Operas, box of 50, 3.96

Bouquet, box of 25, 2.99

Preciosas, box of 50, 4.34

Deliciosas, box of 25, 3.24

Concha Bouquet, box of 50, 4.64

Divinos, box of 25, 3.39

Reinas Especials, box of 50, 4.99

Perfectos, box of 25, 3.49

(IN ANNEX.)

Columbia Graphophones.

The $12 Graphophone, with case, our price, 7.49

Records for same, 31

Brass Horns for same, 81

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

TAX ON THE CORBIN ESTATE.

Executors Ready to Pay the Surrogate of Suffolk County $28,193.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Hannah Corbin, widow of Austin Corbin, her son, Austin Corbin, and her son-in-law, George S. Edgell, as executors of the estate of the late President of the Long Island Railroad, last evening informed Surrogate Nathan D. Petty of Suffolk County that they were ready to pay the transfer tax of $28,193 due from the estate. The executors filed a petition with the Surrogate asking that the 10 per cent. penalty for not paying sooner be remitted, claiming as a reason that the estate had been in such a condition that it was impossible to get hold of any ready money with which to make the payment.

Surrogate Petty issued a citation returnable on Nov. 22 requiring the State Controller and the County Treasurer of Suffolk County to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Robert R. McBurney Very Ill.

Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city have received word that General Secretary Robert R. McBurney is severely ill at Clifton Springs, where he has been under treatment at a sanitarium for some weeks. Mr. McBurney submitted to an operation at the Presbyterian Hospital here, after which he went to the Adirondacks, where he showed marked improvement. Rheumatism set in later.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:30 A. M.—307 East Ninth Street; Meyer & Co.; damage, $10.

8:30 A. M.—729 Broadway; Indigberg & Co.; damage, $50.

10:40 A. M.—52 East Eighty-second Street; Louis Hirehern; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—440 West Fortieth Street; Eliza Smaor; damage, $10.

5:30 P. M.—227 West Twelfth Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

7:40 P. M.—137 East Twelfth Street; Annie Hertzog; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—284 Fifth Avenue; Gilmore, Callamore & Co.; damage, $60

9 P. M.—1,631 Madison Avenue; Michael McGinn; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 13.—Fire destroyed four buildings in the town of Rye Gate this morning, the loss being $20,000; partially covered by insurance.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 13.—Two buildings of the Dormer & Zeizer cloth manufacturing company's plant were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $20,000; fully insured.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 13.—Fire in the candy and cracker factor of the Winn Johnson Company early this morning completely gutted the building. The adjoining building, occupied by T. C. Burke, painters' supplies, was also burned to the ground. The loss to the Winn Johnson Company will be $35,000; T. C. Burke, $40,000, and building, $25,000, partially covered by insurance.

MISSISSIPPI WANTS AID.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Mr. Lyons, the Register of the Treasury, has received a letter from James Hill, the Collector of Internal Revenue at Jackson, Miss., in which he makes an appeal for aid in behalf of the several thousand colored people there who, in consequence of the quarantine against yellow fever, are unable to obtain work. The letter says:

Nearly all of the white people have left the city. We have at least 4,000 or 5,000 colored people in the city, and from 2,500 to 3,000 have to be fed by charity. The city is strictly quarantined, and no one is allowed to come in or go out except those leaving the State. In addition, about 1,500 colored people are confined within the

The Wanamaker Store

A Man's Clothes

WE make clothes to your order and measure, and make them well. We give you a tremendous assortment of goods and patterns to choose from. We charge fairly and reasonably for best work. But in three cases out of five we can suit you just as well in ready-to-wear suits and overcoats, at half the money.

Give your order to the tailor,—to us,—wait a few days, try on, wait a few more days for alterations, and there you are,—say, thirty-five dollars.

Come here to-day for the same suit or overcoat ready-to-wear, perhaps wait a day or two for alterations,—and there you are again,—say twenty dollars.

The thing we want to impress upon you is, that the ready-to-wear suit will be made just as well as the other, very likely made from the same materials, and (three times in five), will fit as well.

Some men cannot be induced to wear "ready-made clothes." Very well, we'll make to their measure. Some men want all the goodness, all the style and all the fit of custom-made clothing cheaply, and in a hurry. Very well, they'll find all that here.

Mind you, when we compare ready-to-wear clothing with custom work, we are speaking of *our kind* of clothing. There are other kinds, but we don't keep them.

Imported Wraps and Jackets Each succeeding day witnesses a new display of imported garments. Exhibited here but for a short time, however, for these exclusive coats and capes instantly find great favor in the eyes of the throngs of visitors, and depart to make room for others. Most of this importation are individual—you're not likely to meet their counterparts anywhere, — distinct, exclusive styles, which we command:

Cloth capes at $18 to $96; handsomely appliqued.

Velour capes, $32 to $105; beautifully embroidered with braid and jet; all the new ideas in collars and flounces.

Jackets at $10 to $100; of cloth, and stylishly made up and trimmed.

Jackets of velour, at $40 to $1.50; great assortment.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Princess May A View Series The Princess May glove was for some time the only dollar kid glove sold in this country. It is still the best dollar glove sold in the country, and will remain so.

As an object lesson in the extent of our variety in this one glove we shall give a series of window displays, beginning to-day. This is the programme:

Friday, Oct. 14, we show the new Grays.
Saturday, Oct. 15, we show the new Tans.
Monday, Oct. 17, we show the new Blues.
Tuesday, Oct. 18, we show the new Modes.
Wednesday, Oct. 19, we show the new Creams.
Thursday, Oct. 20, we show the new Greens.
Friday, Oct. 21, we show the new Browns.
Saturday, Oct. 22, we show the new Reds.
Monday, Oct. 24, we show the new Pearls.
Tuesday, Oct. 25, we show the new Butters.
Wednesday, Oct. 26, we show the new Blacks and Whites.

Broadway.

Toilet Goods in Sterling Silver New arrivals and, of course, new patterns. Most of them are shown here first, none of them will be familiar to you.

Very pretty goods, with many novelties among them, and while they are too elaborate and heavy and handsome to be little-priced, they are selling at lower figures than you generally find them marked.

STERLING BACK—Colonial Pattern
Hair Brushes, $5.50.
Cloth Brushes, $4.
Velvet Brushes, $2.85.
Bonnet Brushes, $2 to $2.75.
Military Brushes, $3.75.
Mirrors, $7.50 to $10.75.

STERLING BACK—Repousse Pattern
Hair Brushes, $2.75 to $5.
Cloth Brushes, $2.40 to $3.75.
Velvet Brushes, $2 to $2.50.
Bonnet Brushes, $1 to $3.75.
Military Brushes, $2.25 to $4.
Mirrors, $7 to $11.

Manicure articles to match, from 50c. to $1.25.

Broadway and Tenth street.

This Week's Candy Offer A double-barreled offer, this time. Assorted chocolates and chocolate-covered caramels, each 20c. a pound. They are just as good as the kinds that sell at twice that money, and just as fresh and just as pure as the very best goods made.

The candy store is run on a business basis that does not include a charge for pink string and a label. Candy price is regulated by candy cost. That is why our sixty cent goods are just as good as any that you have paid eighty cents and a dollar for.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MASSO VISITS MANZANILLO

President of the Cuban Provisional Government Confers with Col. Ray.

WILL URGE CUBANS TO WORK

Promises to Do All in His Power to Turn the Insurgent Soldiers to Useful Pursuits—Will Co-operate with Americans.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 13.—Señor Bartolome Masso, President of the so-called Cuban Provisional Government, accompanied by two members of his staff, arrived this morning at Manzanillo. Soon after his arrival he went to the Palace to visit Col. Ray, who is in command of the United States troops here. Señor Masso came here from Santa Cruz del Sur, a small town in the Province of Puerto Principe, about seventy-five miles from Manzanillo, where the Cubans now have their headquarters and where, Oct. 26, the Cuban Assembly will meet to elect a new President and to decide as to the plans for disbanding the army, if disbandment is considered advisable, and as to other important matters.

Col. Ray received Señor Masso courteously, expressing pleasure at the opportunity of an interview. In the course of the interview that followed, Col. Ray said he hoped Señor Masso would arrange for disbanding the Cubans under Gen. Rios in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, so that work in the fields might begin. He also earnestly advised President Masso to disband the Cuban troops at all points now in possession of the United States forces in order that the men might give the assistance so greatly needed to place the country in a position to recover from the evils of the three years' war.

Señor Masso readily agreed to carry out Col. Ray's request, and said that Gen. Rios should receive orders immediately to disband his men. He said he much regretted the outrages committed on the estates at Lajas and elsewhere, but he thought it possible that the acts complained of were not done by Cubans, but by Spaniards.

Thoroughly in accord with Col. Ray's proposal to get the Cuban soldiery at work throughout the Province of Santiago, he promised to do all in his power to bring about this result, believing, he said, that the sooner the country was prosperous and happy, the sooner Cuba Libre would be an accomplished fact, and believing also that the best policy for the Cubans now was to co-operate heartily with the Americans in their plans for building up the country.

"I believe," said Señor Masso in terminating the interview, "that Cuba in two years will be more prosperous than ever before."

The interview lasted over an hour, and apparently was satisfactory to both. Señor Masso leaves to-morrow on his return, going by the insurgent steamer Fernando.

COLOR LINE AT SANTIAGO.

Drawn in a Restaurant Between White and Colored Officers of Immune Regiments.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 13.—A question has cropped up that is causing Gen. Wood, who, in the absence of Gen. Lawton, is in command of the military department of Santiago, not a little perplexity.

A majority of the officers of the immune regiments from the Southern States object to eating at the same restaurants with colored officers, most of whom are from the Northern States.

Some of the colored men, apparently desirous of bringing the matter to an issue, formally reported that they could not get served at the principal Spanish restaurant. The restaurant proprietor complained that if he served the colored officers he would lose almost his entire patronage, as a majority of his customers were Southerners.

Gen. Wood has appealed to the common sense of the colored officers, and hopes to bring about a settlement of the trouble.

Quintin Bandera, a former General in the Cuban Army, soon will be appointed Assistant Chief of Police of Santiago. He is a colored man.

Troops Detailed for Holguin.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 13.—Col. Hood's Second Immune Regiment, (white,) now at Alto Sengo, is under orders to be ready at eight hours' notice to proceed to Holguin, this province, which the Spaniards are about to evacuate. The peculiar condition of the surrounding country calls for the presence of United States troops as soon as the Spanish leave.

Evacuation Questions in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Cabinet at a meeting to-day discussed the questions bearing upon the return of the Spanish troops in the West Indies and particularly the evacuation of Cuba. The ministers were very reticent in regard to the decisions arrived at. The Council decided to release the Cuban prisoners confined in the Biscaya prisons and to permit them to return to Cuba.

Gen. Greene Going with Lee to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Major Gen. Francis V. Greene has been ordered to report to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Seventh Army Corps, and will command a division of the army of Cuban occupation. Gen. Greene took part in the battle of Manila.

First Troops to Go to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—It is the understanding at the War Department that the Seventh and Eighth regular cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala., will be the first troops that will go to Cuba, and it is not now expected that they will go with Gen. Lee.

CAMP THOMAS SANITATION

War Investigators Hear Further Explanations of the Sickness at Chickamauga Park.

MILES'S PLANS DISREGARDED

Secretary Alger Produces Documents Bearing Upon the Santiago Campaign—Defensive Work of the Corps of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—After devoting the forenoon to hearing the testimony of Dr. Hoff, Chief Surgeon of the Third Army Corps, stationed at Camp Thomas, the war investigating commission gave the remainder of to-day to the reading of papers submitted by Secretary Alger, with his statement concerning the conduct of the war. The papers include orders for the movement of troops, communications to the Secretary of War from the officers in the eld, and from the Secretary to them, and various other documents bearing upon the subject of the investigation.

The documents reveal the fact that Gen. Miles recommended the occupation of the Isle of Pines about the time of the battle of Santiago, and that Secretary Alger disapproved the suggestion. It also appears that Gen. Miles recommended that some point between Santiago and Puerto Rico be taken previous to the beginning of either campaign. The correspondence developed the fact that there was an apparent conflict of authority between Gens. Miles and Shafter at Tampa before the Santiago campaign was inaugurated. It also shows that orders were issued by the Secretary of War that, in the event that Gen. Shafter should be disabled by sickness or other cause, the command of the troops at Santiago should devolve upon Gen. Wheeler, and upon the next in command in case of disability of both Shafter and Wheeler.

The commission has summoned Major Louis L. Seaman, a Surgeon in the First Volunteer Engineers, to appear before it, and he is expected to testify at to-morrow's session. He has recently been quoted in New York as saying that 200 men had died daily because of the maladministration of the Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. Hoff is a regular army officer, and was Chief Surgeon in the Third Army Corps at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park. He said he did not consider the camp to have been in the best sanitary condition, but expressed the opinion that it was the best it could be under the circumstances. The men were encamped somewhat closer to each other than they should properly have been, and it had been impossible without blasting to make the sinks as deep as good sanitation required, owing to a layer of limestone, which lay two or three feet below the surface of the ground throughout the camp. Furthermore, it was impossible to compel men to use the sinks, and he thought it probable that this difficulty had led to injurious results. Every effort had been made to have the sinks properly covered and disinfected and to have the men use them.

Dr. Hoff said that in the beginning the camp was deficient in medical supplies, and that the capacity of the division hospitals was often doubled and trebled. He added that the shortage in medical supplies had continued for several weeks, but that there was generally sufficient to meet the immediate demands.

Dr. Conner read an extract from a letter from the Governor of Arkansas, saying that he had made a personal investigation of the conditions in this hospital, and that he had found "the conditions deplorable—simply disgraceful." The Governor charged that the doctors in the institution were all Northern men, unfamiliar with diseases incidental to the South; that there were cases of fever in which patients had gone without water for twenty-four hours, and in which sick men went without attention from a surgeon or without receiving a dose of medicine for a week.

Replying, Dr. Hoff said that several Southern physicians were engaged at the hospital, and that he did not think it possible that the men could have been neglected, as indicated by the Governor's letter. He had heard of no such cases.

A statement in the nature of a report was read from Dr. Samuel D. Hubbard, Surgeon of the Ninth New York, reflecting to some extent upon the Second Division Hospital. He charged that the water for the hospital was bad, coming from Chickamauga Creek, which, he said, drained the camp. Dr. Hoff thought the only safe plan was to regard the water in the pipes as infected.

The intake for this water was about forty feet above the mouth of Cave Spring Branch, which drained the camp, and some physicians had regarded it possible that it might be infected through the instrumentality of side eddies which might have taken water from the small stream into the pipes. Dr. Hoff said that during the last few weeks of the Second Division Hospital's existence it had been so overcrowded that it was found necessary to stop receiving patients there, but that the congested condition was relieved as soon as the Sternberg hospital was completed.

The statement made by Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to the commission investigating the conduct of the war was made public to-day. During the progress of the war the following additions were made to the country's armament:

Armament was placed in position for 6 twelve-inch, 29 ten-inch, and 31 eight-inch guns; for 56 twelve-inch mortars and for 55 rapid-fire guns, and additional platforms were made ready for a still larger number, and additional emplacements are under construction for still more.

According to this report, when all the works begun are completed, the armament will consist of 80 twelve-inch guns, 117 ten-inch guns, 64 eight-inch, 312 twelve-inch mortars, and 79 rapid-fires. The emplacements were under construction at twenty-five different harbors on the 31st of August, and there were double shifts working at each place. The total expenditures on account of gun and mortar batteries during the period of the war amount to $4,821,000.

Among the purchases for harbor defense were 409 miles of cable, 150 tons of high explosives, 1,650 new torpedo cases, 44 searchlights, &c. Twenty-eight harbors were mined, 535 mines being planted. The expenditures on harbor defense for the period were $1,661,000. Intrenching tools were purchased and stored at Willets Point sufficient for an army of 30,000 men.

MORE TROUBLE AT LEXINGTON.

The Twelfth New York and Third Kentucky Regiments Disagree.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 13.—The trial of Private Alvie Kitchen, who killed Private Edward Nygram, Twelfth New York, on Sunday, was postponed till Saturday because a new outrage had stirred up such feeling that violence was feared. Sergt. A. McClellan of the Third Kentucky was caught after midnight by a party of Twelfth New York soldiers and so mistreated that he may be injured for life.

This aroused bitter indignation against the New York regiment on the part of the Kentucky regiment, and it was deemed unwise to risk an outbreak by proceeding with the trial of Kitchen.

TRYING TO LEAVE THE ARMY.

Parents' Names Forged to Petitions for Release from Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The War Department has just unearthed a mass of fraud, which, it is suspected, has many parallels. An application for the discharge of her son was received by a Pennsylvania Representative of an old lady, eighty-four years of age, living in Adrian, Penn. She wrote a pitiful appeal for the release of her only boy, who was her sole support, and was said to be lying sick in Fort Washington, Maryland. The letter was forwarded by the Representative to the War Department, with the request that the application be granted.

The usual circular letter was sent to the old lady, reciting that discharges could be made only upon the recommendation of the commanding officer. Thereupon the recipient wrote, stating that she had never written the department, that the letter was a forgery, and that, while she had two sons, the one who was in the army had never supported her in any measure. Evidently the man had planned the scheme to secure his own release.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanying, without charge, next Sunday's New York Times will abound in attractive features. Portraits of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Ambassador White, and others. Price five cents.—Adv.

PUERTO RICAN ARMY'S PLIGHT.

Red Cross Agent Barnes Says Officers, Surgeons, and Nurses Are Ill and Many Soldiers Sick.

The Red Cross headquarters here sent a a cablegram to Agent H. F. Barnes, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, Oct. 3, telling him the committee felt the necessity of curtailing expenses, expressing the opinion that the Government should take care of its soldiers, and asking Mr. Barnes to report on the probable extent of demands that would be made on the committee thereafter. In a letter received by Stephen E. Barton of the Red Cross Committee, yesterday, Mr. Barnes gives a gloomy account of conditions of the army in Puerto Rico. He says they are such that the Red Cross cannot make any curtailment now. His letter is in part as follows:

There are about 10,000 men in our army on the island. These men are not closely grouped, but scattered all over the island, with only five centres having large numbers, while about a dozen are comparatively small detachments. Among all these typhoid, malaria, diarrhea, and dysentery are continually making heavy inroads. The official returns are imperfect, owing to the difficulty of regular communication, but more than 2,000 are reported as being in the various hospitals. In addition to this number there are as many more, who are simply alive, dragging out a miserable existence, incapable of drilling and with difficulty able to perform only the slightest camp duties. Officers, surgeons, and nurses are sick, and no medical skill seems to avert this general misfortune. The water everywhere is bad. Here at Ponce we have the best on the island, but it is always the color of coffee, and comes from a limestone stratum. The highlands are full of pockets which hold the water, and at the same time contain much decomposed vegetation. The steam of these pockets is always rising and tainting the air, both in the fierce heat of day and in the damp nights. On the lowlands the soil is full of malaria. The heavy rains daily fill the sinks, and no amount of sanitary precaution can prevent nightly poisoning of the air around the larger camps.

We are in the midst of the rainy season now, and it lasts until December. Yet here in Ponce to-day the rain was so heavy that the floor of the Custom House was flooded to the depth of three inches, and to move around bare-legged Puerto Ricans wheeled us on the baggage trucks. All the main roads leading from Ponce are crossed by streams coming down from the mountains. They are crossed by fords which, after every rain, if they do not prevent passage altogether, make transportation difficult and often dangerous. Some of the detachments are often for days isolated and often half-starved, and most of them rapidly roll up a sick list. Now, our men are brave and not excessively given to grumbling, but when I see their pluck in trying to honor their flag amid their constant deprivations and hardships, it seems to me they deserve all the bounty the generous friends of the States have bestowed, and not one of them has yet had more than enough to keep him out of the cemetery.

THE WAINWRIGHT REPORT.

Published Forecast Was Manufactured by a Reporter—Positions of American Vessels on July 3.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The publication of what purported to be the report of the Wainwright board on the parts taken by the respective vessels of the United States fleet in the destruction of Cervera's squadron caused considerable commotion in the Navy Department. In view of the fact that the report had not reached Washington at the date of the publication, an inquiry was set on foot by the department to ascertain, first, whether the publications were accurate, and, second, who was responsible for the discourtesy involved in the publication of an official report before it had reached the Navy Department.

Commander Wainwright, the head of the board, arrived in Washington yesterday, and very promptly disclaimed any knowledge of the publication, stating that he had left instructions that the report was to be transmitted by the recorder, Lieut. Capehart, to the commander of the North Atlantic Station, Commodore Philip. The Commodore, in answer to an inquiry of the department, sent the following dispatch to Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 12.

"Navy Department, Washington: I saw report of Wainwright board first time to-night. Articles in papers to-day manufactured by a reporter entire. No word of resemblance between the two. PHILIP."

Commodore Philip has not transmitted the report of the department, but something is known of its general character, and this knowledge serves to show a misconception of the functions of this board. Admiral Sampson, who appointed the board, chose the Navigators of the vessels in the fleet that were engaged in the battle of July 3. He made but one exception—in the case of his own flagship, the New York, refusing to nominate a member. The Navigators of the Brooklyn, the Gloucester, the Texas, the Iowa, and the Indiana were all members of this board, but the New York had no representative.

It was directed to ascertain and report the positions of the vessels engaged in this action. It did not exceed this instruction in any point, and its report, outside of the repetition of the instructions under which it was operating, comprises very little more than a chart on which the position of the vessels are defined. This chart is the result of the combination of all the data contained in the separate charts made up by the various navigating officers of the fleet.

The report is said to be unanimous, being signed by the Navigating Officer of the Brooklyn along with the others. It draws no conclusions, makes no deductions, and neither takes from nor gives credit to any officer of the American fleet, from the Admiral down. To do so would be to exceed the instructions to the board.

A DUTCH GOVERNOR'S THREAT.

Newspaper Yachts in the East Indies to be Treated as Privateers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Treasury Department has just been advised that the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies has issued a proclamation that all American yachts having war correspondents on board will be treated as privateers.

The Dutch East Indies include the islands of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

SMOKELESS POWDER FAVORED.

Report of the Board of Ordnance Officers on Our Arms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The board of ordnance officers known as the Montauk Board has made its report to Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance. The purpose of the board was to secure information direct from officers who had command of troops in action as to the respective merits of the various arms used and obtain any suggestions they might have to make regarding improvements and changes that would make the arms more effective.

The report shows that the 3.2-inch field guns are satisfactory in every way. The fuses were arranged so as to cause the bursting of shrapnel at the range desired, and the important features which make field guns successful were found in those used at Santiago.

The board also reports favorably upon the Krag-Jorgensen arm for the infantry and cavalry. No fault is found with the Springfield rifle except that smokeless powder would be much better. Smokeless powder is also found very desirable for the field guns. The army had no opportunity to test the siege guns.

Negro Troops Not Wanted in Brigade.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 13.—When Gen. Graham returns from Washington he will be asked to secure a revocation of the order assigning the Ninth Ohio Battalion (colored) to the brigade composed of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Two Hundred and Second New York. Neither the colored men nor the officers and men of the other regiments in the brigade are pleased with the assignment.

Two Privates Die at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 13.—John R. Watts, Company G, Fourth New York Volunteers, whose home was at St. Joseph, Mo., died at the Jefferson Hospital to-day, and Gilbert Dailey, Company C, Third Connecticut Volunteers, a resident of Danielson, Conn., died at Pennsylvania Hospital, both of typhoid fever. The men were brought here from Camp Meade.

A Third New York Private Dies.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Private Edward O'Malley of Company B, Third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, died this morning of typhoid fever at the City Hospital.

STRANDERS TO BE EXTRADITED.

Now Under Arrest in New York and Wanted in the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a warrant for the surrender to the authorities of the Netherlands of Barend J. Stranders, who was committed by a Magistrate of New York for having obtained money under false pretenses.

Stranders's scheme was to obtain money from brokers on consignments of tobacco which he represented to be worth about $15,000, though as a fact they were worth about $1,000. The New York and Boston people repudiated these drafts, and Stranders was arrested at the instance of the Dutch authorities.

Gets $5,000 for a Broken Arm.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Margaret Cummings of New Rochelle today obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages against the village of New Rochelle for having caught her foot in a defective pavement, near the railroad station, which caused her to fall and break her arm, so that it is almost useless. She sued for $20,000 damages.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. George McC. Derby, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, is extended one month.

Major Eugene T. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Third Artillery,) is honorably discharged as Captain United States Volunteers, Signal Corps only, to take effect Oct. 4.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is changed to a leave of absence on account of sickness, and extended fifteen days.

Capt. Osmon Latrobe, Fourth Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to the Department of Santiago and join his regiment for duty.

Capt. Xenophon Z. Hicks, Sixth Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed twelve visits during each of the months of October, November, and December, to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department. Capt. Hobbs will make not to exceed ten visits during each of the months of October, November, and December, to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., on official business relating to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major James A. Irons, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. William H. Lamar, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 15.

Capt. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, is detailed for duty, in addition to his other duties, as engineer of the Ninth Lighthouse District, to relieve Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, Corps of Engineers, of that portion of his duties.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. William A. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. John S. Battle, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Dunn McKee, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. William H. Mullay, Twenty-first Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William McBryan, Eighth Volunteers Infantry, is extended seven days.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Henry Abbot, First Infantry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, United States Army, on completion of his present duties pertaining to the muster-out of Pennsylvania volunteers, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major William F. De Niedeman, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now on duty at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., will proceed at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the chief mustering officer at that post for duty pertaining to the muster-out of the First Missouri Volunteers.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Surgeon, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness, granted Major Andrew G. C. Quay, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. De Salazar will proceed from New York to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas Y. Aby will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. William J. Sewell, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, Fifth Artillery.

Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed to Columbia, S. C., and report to Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, chief mustering officer, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

Major Marshall W. Wood, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty with troops in the field and at Camp Wikoff, and on expiration of his present sick leave of absence will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and turn over the medical property for which he is responsible at that post, upon conclusion of which duty he will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

First Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, on completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding officer, Tenth Cavalry, for duty with that regiment.

First Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, on completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to Brig. Gen. Loyall Farragut, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

Changes in duties and stations of officers of the Medical Department: Major Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon, now on duty at Fort Schuyler, New York, will proceed to New York City and report to the Chief Mustering Officer thereof for duty pertaining to the muster out of New York volunteers, to relieve Major William C. Borden, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Major Borden, having been thus relieved, is relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to relieve Major Reuben W. Adair, Surgeon; Major Adair, on being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, on expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will rejoin his proper station, Fort Preble, Maine.

Capt. John E. McMahon, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will report to Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, commanding cavalry brigade at Huntsville, Ala., for duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Ralph Cooper, Second Volunteer Cavalry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Acting Assistant Surgeon James S. Kennedy is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Charles Lynch, Assistant Surgeon, now on temporary duty at Camp Frank Ardmore, Indian Territory, will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., and report to the chief mustering officer at that place for duty pertaining to the examination of the First Arkansas Volunteers, to be mustered out of service Oct. 25.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Harry E. Wilkins, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Wright having arrived at Fort Monroe on the United States hospital ship Relief from Ponce, Puerto Rico, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Charles P. Russ, Adjutant, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Major Walter D. McCaw, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and on expiration of his present sick leave of absence will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major Alfred E. Bradley, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in command of the United States hospital ship Relief, now at Fort Monroe, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army, and on completion of that duty will rejoin the Relief at New York City.

Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Wilkesbarre, and such other points in Pennsylvania as may be necessary, to make payments on muster-out to Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the following-named Additional Paymasters of the United States Volunteers will report to Major Rogers and assist him in the payments: Major Frank M. Hammond, Major George C. Stewart, Major Eugene Coffin, Major William J. Black, Major Washington Haverstick, Major Merrill W. Laing, Major Pierre C. Stevens, and Major Thomas C. Goodman.

Major Eugene O. Fechet, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington to Governors Island, N. Y., and Middletown, Penn., and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

First Lieut. Charles G. Harris, Tenth Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Russell Garrison, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended until Oct. 15 on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Samuel W. James, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

Major Eldridge E. Wright, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The following-named officers will report in person without delay to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion; Capt. Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. William E. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., vice Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y. City, vice Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery, who is hereby relieved.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Eugene H. Chamberlain, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Transfers in the First Florida Volunteer Infantry: First Lieut. Augustus C. Hart, from Company C to Company B; First Lieut. Joseph C. West, from Company G to Company C; Second Lieut. John W. Lancaster, from Company A to Company B; Second Lieut. Charles W. Hilliard, from Company B to Company A.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. Daniel C. Devlin, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Clarence E. Myers, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Fred R. Becker, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Herman J. Abraham, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: First Lieut. Jacob M. Doolittle, Adjutant, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. C. William Newton, Assistant Surgeon, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 10; Second Lieut. R. L. Livingston, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 31; Second Lieut. Paul R. Towne, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. Charles C. Mattes, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Capt. L. T. Beck, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. J. Wilson Poucher, Assistant Surgeon, Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Isaac Newell, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted First Lieut. John S. Stwitzer, Fourth Infantry, is extended ten days.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. James T. Moore, Third Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. West is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. James W. Watson, Tenth Cavalry, is extended seven days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Joseph W. Glidden, Fourth Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Adjutant, Sixth Cavalry, is extended ten days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. Stemen is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, Third Infantry, is extended twenty days.

Assignments of Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life (to rank from Sept. 9) William O. Wright, Jr., to the Nineteenth Infantry; George Elmer Thorne, to the Twenty-second Infantry.

Second Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., Fifth Cavalry, will report, without delay, to Major Egon A. Koerper, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to fitness for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon Joaquin L. Duenas will proceed from Philadelphia to Tampa and thence by transport, sailing Oct. 13, to Havana, and upon arrival there will report to Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, President of the board appointed to locate camp sites, for assignment to duty with the board.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John B. Alcorn will proceed to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of that camp for assignment to duty.

Capt. William M. Brown, Ninth Volunteer Infantry, now on leave of absence, will proceed to New York City and take steamer sailing from that port Oct. 19, for Santiago de Cuba, and will join his regiment in the Department of Santiago.

The retirement from active service of Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, as Brigadier General, United States Army, is announced.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as aid to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, and will report to the commanding General, Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that brigade.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Howard G. Young, Third Volunteer Infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Major David Price, Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry, (First Lieutenant, First Artillery,) is relieved from further duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the mustering in of Virginia volunteers, and will transfer public funds on hand, checks, and transportation books to Major D. C. Shanks, Second Virginia Volunteer Infantry, (Captain, Eighteenth Infantry,) Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, for the muster out of Virginia volunteers.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. Ira B. Ladd, Assistant Surgeon, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Alfred Luery, Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Cary L. Fulton, Third Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. James T

DOWNS DEFENDS HIS MEN

Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment Says They Did Not Give Way Under Fire.

ORDERED THEM TO LIE DOWN

He Says the Soldiers Were Under a Heavy Cross Fire at San Juan, and He Saw No Reason Why He Should Make Targets of Them.

A reception was tendered to Col. Wallace A. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment last night by his brother members of New York Conclave, No. 278, Improved Order of Heptasophs, at their rooms, 117 West Twenty-third Street. Thomas Humphrey, Archon of the conclave, delivered the address of welcome. Col. Downs was introduced by Clarence H. Sanford, and for nearly two hours entertained his hearers with a narrative of the experiences of the Seventy-first Regiment from the time it left Camp Black until what was left of it arrived home.

He spoke in glowing terms of the warm reception his regiment received while en route to Florida, and praised Gen. Wheeler for his gallantry. He said that when he reached Tampa he saw Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders. Col. Downs diverted from his narrative at this point to take issue with Col. Roosevelt in regard to his statement that one of the Rough Riders was equal to four volunteers. He said that he had greatly admired Col. Roosevelt, and could not account for his making such a statement except by saying that he had on his glasses when he looked at his own Rough Riders, and had them off when he looked at the Seventy-first Regiment.

"It was when near Seville that we first experienced difficulty in getting rations," said the speaker, "and on the night of June 30 we received orders to be ready to move on the morning of July 1, at 4:30 o'clock. We were brigaded with the Second and Sixteenth Infantry, under command of Brig. Gen. Hawkins. Gen. Lawton was assigned to capture El Caney on the morning of July 1. El Caney is a little village three miles from Santiago, and was a position of importance. If possessed by the Spanish it would have enabled them to flank us, and it was thought Gen. Lawton could take it in thirty minutes. It took eight hours' hard fighting.

"We came up at the head of the brigade at El Poso, and there met Grimes's battery at 8 o'clock. Grimes opened the fight of San Juan Hill. The first shot from the enemy killed three or four men, and the Cubans retreated checking our advance. The Sixth Infantry meantime got in sight, and according to my orders I followed the main road that led toward Santiago. The road led over San Juan Hill, and on every side was surrounded by a dense growth of underbrush—a regular jungle. It was impossible to see right or left.

"After the cavalry passed we started to the front again. Then an orderly from Gen. Kent came up and reported that Col. Derby in a balloon had discovered a trail large enough to allow regiments to pass through. This trail, he said, paralleled the one main road, and the only one which led to Santiago. When we arrived at the fork of the two roads we came for the first time under fire.

"Some things have been said about the Seventy-first Regiment that are not true," continued Col. Downs. "I don't desire any controversy, but if I had to go to-morrow with the same information that I then had, under the same orders, I would do exactly as I did on that July morning. My orders were to take the trail to the ford and there deploy. That trail had not been reconnoitred, and it was a perfect slaughter house. I reached there and deployed my men; that is, I formed a skirmish line, throwing the men back and allowing them to come up at intervals. Our regiment was double the size of any regiment of regulars there.

"To do this it threw our left toward the rear, and it was at that point I believe it is said the men stampeded. I was at the front at the time, and I want to say that it never broke. It never stampeded. It was said that men of the regulars passed over the prostrate bodies of the Seventy-first. The men were lying down by my orders. I defy any military man to say the orders were wrong. There we were under a heavy cross fire, and no reason why I should make targets of my men. Two companies of the Twenty-fourth were lying down between my men, and it was all their officers could do to keep them from stampeding to the rear. Yet no regiment fought better when they once got started than that same Twenty-fourth.

"We faced conditions there never faced before by either regulars or volunteers. Our men were shot from both front and rear, and it was first thought that the firing in the rear came from our own men. It was two hours before we learned that the trees were filled with sharpshooters. These men were Spanish prisoners, who had received three days' rations and plenty of ammunition and had been placed there. They were told that if they fell into the hands of the Americans they would be terribly mutilated, and would be killed if they came back to the Spanish lines. They had no regard for the Red Cross or wounded, and many a poor fellow was shot while in the care of the Surgeons. Many of the latter were also wounded.

"We did not know where the enemy was. We had no instructions. We were simply told to take the regiment to the ford of the stream and deploy. These orders were carried out. It was not intended to take the hill that day, but to attack it the following morning, and for this Gen. Kent was held in reserve. But we stumbled against the Spanish and either had to fight or run, and there was no running on our side.

"The fire came direct from the Spanish in the trenches, and was intense. When we got beyond the stream one organization was mixed with another. There was no regiment intact. The whole brigade was a moving mass. Then came the cry 'Let's take that hill!' and nothing under heaven could have prevented it. Capt. Lee, the English representative, said the men were going to certain death, and that without the aid of artillery infantry alone could never take the hill. Later he said it was the greatest feat of modern warfare.

"Well, the hill was taken, the blockhouse taken, the Spanish driven back to their trenches. After fighting all that day we put in all that night digging trenches. Sunday morning the first flag of truce was sent out, and we were directed to leave Kent's division and report to Lawton so as to relieve the Fourth Infantry and Second Massachusetts. This took us four miles further on the right of the line. There we remained two weeks in the trenches, day and night, watching the city. We were almost without accoutrements, except our arms. There we were exposed to the rain and heat of the days, the dew and chill of nights. We had neither rubber blankets nor shelter tents. Our rations were bacon, hard tack, and coffee; but not a murmur came from the men.

"We were far removed from the hospital. It simply meant that a man wounded at this point had ninety-nine chances to one against him. July 21 I had 411 men sick and only one surgeon able to treat them, and only two of the hospital corps fit for duty. Pork, hardtack, and coffee were all the sick could get. We had to go one and a half miles for water. We were scarcely able to get men strong enough to care for the sick. The clothing of the men got into fearful condition for lack of bathing facilities and by conditions over which they could have no control. The men were covered with vermin. At that time not over 200 men were able to report for duty. That was the condition when the orders came for us to sail for home."

Col. Downs then told of the homeward trip and the landing at Montauk, and finally of the reception the regiment received in this city. "Should the time ever come," he concluded, "when there should be a call to protect the property and lives of the citizens, the Seventy-first will be found ready and willing to respond."

JAMES WHELPLEY ARRESTED.

New York Real Estate Agent Is Accused of Embezzlement.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—James Whelpley, a New York real estate agent, was arrested in this city to-day as a fugitive from justice, and was committed to the county jail. He is wanted in New York on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that on Sept. 12 he obtained a note for $2,500 from the Northwest Copper Company, and it is charged that, after turning the paper into cash he disappeared.

He was traced to this city, and was made a prisoner this morning. The warrant under which he was arrested was issued by Magistrate Poole of New York. The complainant is Lucien Eaves of 4 Broadway, New York.

The Tree-Planting Association

OF NEW YORK

will furnish, free of charge, full information as to the most suitable trees for city growth, with list of nurserymen, and the charges of each for the completed work (including iron tree-protectors), also printed blank forms for orders to nurserymen, on application by *mail only* to its office, Nos. 64 and 66 White Street, New York City.

Orders should be placed now to secure the best results.

MAJOR BEEBE'S FUNERAL.

The Body Will Be Sent North from Havana, Where Services Will Be Held.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—The authorization of the New York health authorities to send Major Beebe's remains to New York was received this afternoon. The body will go by the steamer Orizaba of the Ward Line on Saturday next. On that day the funeral services will take place, a cortége following the body from the cemetery to the Orizaba's wharf.

Gen. Gonzalez Parrado and Admiral Manterola of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, accompanied by the commission's Secretary and their respective staffs, paid a visit this afternoon to the Hotel Trocha, the headquarters of the United States Evacuation Commissioners, to tender their condolences on the death of Major Beebe. The Marquis de Montoro sent regrets that a slight indisposition would prevent him from accompanying his colleagues. Gen. Parrado and Admiral Manterola expressed their sympathy.

Rear Admiral Sampson, who was present to receive the Spaniards, is looking very much better, and says that he now feels quite himself again. With Gen. Wade, Gen. Butler, Lieut. Col. Clous, and Capt. Hart, re was photographed this afternoon on the veranda of the hotel. They wore the uniforms in which they had just received the Spanish Commissioners.

Expressions of sympathy and sorrow were received all day at the Hotel Trocha from many quarters, together with numerous floral offerings, despite the fact that the body had been removed to a receiving vault. Many of the floral pieces are being carefully kept, and, with the ribbons and cards, will be sent North to Mrs. Beebe.

Mr. Pechin, a stenographer, and Mr. Dalby, a typewriter, attached to the American Commission, are suffering from malaria. The latter had contracted the disorder before he left the United States. All other members and attachés of the different commissions are in good health.

Spain Short of Transports.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—It is understood the Spanish Commissioners, in the course of a conversation at the Hotel Trocha this afternoon, said that Spain had only twenty-seven transports available for repatriating her troops. The Commissioners then spent some time in calculating how long it would be before evacuation could be effected by the use of Spanish transports alone.

TEMPLARS ELECT OFFICERS.

Louisville Chosen as the Scene of the Next Conclave to be Held in 1901.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—At the meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templars to-day the officers were elected and Louisville, Ky., was selected as the place where the next conclave is to be held.

There was no contest for any position except for Grand Junior Warden. For the latter honor several candidates developed during the conclave, the most prominently mentioned being Lee S. Smith of Pittsburg and Joseph A. Locke of Portland, Me. The following was the result of the election of officers:

Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd of San Francisco; Deputy Grand Master, H. B. Stoddard of Texas; Grand Generalissimo, C. M. Moultonk of Chicago; Grand Captain General, H. W. Rugg of Providence, R. I.; Grand Senior Warden, W. B. Melish of Ohio; Grand Junior Warden, Joseph A. Locke of Portland, Me.; Grand Treasurer, H. Wales Lines of Meriden, Conn.; Grand Recorder, William Henry Mayo of St. Louis.

The committee appointed to canvass the sentiment of the general conclave as to the next place of meeting then reported by recommending Louisville, and the encampment at once proceeded to a vote, which resulted on the first ballot, 75 in favor of Louisville and 52 for Milwaukee. The announcement was received with cheers by the friends of Kentucky. It was decided to hold the next conclave on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1901.

All day long the railroad depots were crowded with departing Knights, and to-night fully two-thirds of Pittsburg's guests are again homeward bound. While the social programme for to-morrow will represent a continuation of receptions and entertainments for those who have not gone away, the time of the grand encampment will be taken up with the question of the revision of the constitution.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD REPORT.

No Arrangement Possible with the Canadian Pacific.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At the meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Grank Trunk Railroad of Canada, the President, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, read the report and gave an account of his visit to Canada. He said he had found it impossible to come to an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, pending a settlement of the rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American lines, and he had offered to refer the matter to arbitration. Continuing, President Wilson said the matter rested there.

On the other hand, he was glad to say that all the Grand Trunk's interests in connection with the Central Vermont Railroad had been arranged by satisfactory agreement, the details of which could not yet be published, pending the completion of legal formalities. The outlook, the President said in conclusion, was good and improving.

Vice President Price spoke of the excellent condition in which he had found the railroad tracks.

William Baker struck a discordant note by asking a number of questions, to which ours answers were given. These answers, however, satisfied those present at the meeting, which adopted the report almost unanimously.

Railroad to Mexican Copper Mines.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 13.—The Government has granted a concession for a standard gauge railroad, 150 kilometers maximum length, with 6,000 kilometers subsidy. The concessionaire is the Inguaran Copper Mining Company, in which the Paris Rothschilds are interested heavily. The railroad is being planned to connect the mines with the Bay of Zituataneza, on the Pacific Coast, and will be an outlet for the product of the copper mines. The Inguaran mines are believed to be the future rival of the Calumet and Hecla mines, in the United States.

A Prominent Syracuse Man's Suicide.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Attorney William S. Rogers, a prominent Republican of this city, committed suicide at his home this morning by hanging. Mr. Rogers had been in ill-health for some time, and in talking with friends had brooded over what they considered to be imaginary financial troubles. About a month ago he went to a close friend and said that his troubles were weighing so heavily on his mind that he had decided there was only one way in which to end them, and that was to commit suicide.

The Alaska Mountain Named McKinley

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 13.—The big Alaska mountain which the Eldridge Geological Survey party claimed to have discovered on its recent trip is the mountain discovered in 1896 by W. A. Dickey of Seattle and a young man from Boston named Monks. The Eldridge discovery simply confirms the reports made by Dickey and Monks, who named the mountain "McKinley." They reported that the mountain is over 20,000 feet high, and that it would never be climbed.

SAYS HE IS PLATT'S TOOL

H. M. McDonald Charged with Proposing to Throw Votes to Roosevelt.

SILVER LEADER HIS ACCUSER

Goldberger Tells of Talk with Chicago Platform Candidate—An Alleged Forged Telegram.

The charges made by Benjamin M. Goldberger, formerly a member of the Executive Committee of the Silver Democrats, against Henry M. McDonald, that McDonald forced his nomination as Governor, knowing that Mr. George would withdraw, and furthermore that Mr. McDonald is a tool of Senator Platt, were amplified yesterday by Mr. Goldberger, who now says that the candidate proposed to him to play into the hands of the Republicans. The issue raised by Mr. Goldberger has made considerable trouble in the Twelfth Senatorial District between his followers and the McDonald faction. The direct result has been Mr. Goldberger's deposition as leader of the silver men in the district and the elevation of Elias Schwarz to his place. To all charges Mr. McDonald makes no reply, and yesterday absolutely refused to have a word to say on the subject.

The most interesting feature of the situation, aside from the charges against the candidate for Governor, is an accusation by Schwarz that Goldberger on the night of the Assembly nominations forged a telegram purporting to have come from Mr. McDonald directing that the nominations be delayed until he and his advisers were consulted. Goldberger not only denies the statement, but says he will have Schwarz arrested for slander.

Some of the accusations made by letter to Mr. McDonald by Goldberger are as follows:

On Oct. 3, 1898, you were placed in nomination for the office of Governor by a committee appointed by yourself for that very particular purpose.

I do not wish to cast any reflection upon the Notification Committee, but innocently, they are your tools.

At your own instigation Henry George was placed in nomination for the office of Governor. You favored the nomination because you well knew Henry George would never accept a candidacy on the ticket of a party of which you are known as a leader.

The people are aware of your relations with Thomas C. Platt, they understand how you came to be nominated, and they will not support you in your fake movement of sympathy with the Silverite party.

At a meeting of the Executive Board held at 119 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, Oct. 4, 1898, the subject of your candidacy was fully discussed. You saw that we of the Executive Board did not favor you, and you promised no' to stay on the ticket if you should be asked to retire. You said your name was being used only to fill a gap.

I think you have filled that gap long enough, and that it is now high time for you to step down and out and make place for a man above suspicion and who has been and is known to be a true and loyal Democrat.

Mr. Goldberger explained his position yesterday by saying that in his opinion the Chicago platform candidate for Governor is not a man to be trusted, and is unpopular in his party to the extent that he will poll but a slight vote.

"I have severed all connection with the present management of the party," said he, "because McDonald is ready to sell out to Platt, if he has not done so already. I determined to do this on the evening of Oct. 4, following a conversation I had with McDonald. He said to me this way: 'We want to get all the votes we can, of course, but if we see we cannot succeed we will turn them over to Roosevelt.' I did not like such talk from a man whom I supposed to be true to his principles, although before this I had heard talk right in his own party against McDonald. I told him that I as a Democrat, believing in the principles of the Chicago platform, would not be a party to any such arrangement; that I would not raise my finger under any circumstances to get votes for a Republican, and would fight against it.

"On Sept. 24, when we were about to nominate State officers, I said: 'Who are we going to nominate?' He replied: 'I've no idea as yet.' I said to him: 'Look here, Mac, it's known you've been holding conferences with Platt. Such a thing will bear against us, which you know as well as I.' His answer was this: 'We'll nominate Danforth for Lieutenant Governor, and that will pull wool over the eyes of the people.'

"From conversations I have had with him I give it as my candid opinion that he has some direct bargain with Platt. And without a doubt in my mind, Platt is furnishing money to these people. McDonald is at the head of the Investment Company, at 32 Broadway. The money for all expenses required for the campaign now is in checks drawn by himself on himself. His method of producing money is something that has kept us all guessing. He is a smooth article, and any questions as to where the money has come from are met by a discreet silence.

"I have had so many conversations with McDonald on this campaign business that my conclusions, I can candidly assert, are perfectly correct.

"Why don't he answer my accusations? He does not dare to. If he will consent to debate this question, I can say something that would throw more light on this whole affair. But he won't talk. Formerly I liked and respected him, but I have no respect for him now."

Mr. Goldberger proceeded to say that at Syracuse he talked with many prominent Democrats, delegates to the regular convention, who, he says, told him that if McDonald wasn't at the head of the movement they would do their best to have the Chicago platform indorsed at the regular convention.

"If there was a man on that ticket unimpeached," he added, "the ticket would get a big vote. I want no boss business, and that is what the silver party in this State has come to."

In the Twelfth District the situation is strained to the utmost. Goldberger and Schwarz are bitterly against one another. As far as can be learned, Goldberger was deposed at the instance of McDonald, who sent two members of the Executive Committee to a meeting of what was known as the Goldberger-Schwarz Association. Goldberger, it is said, formed that body jointly with his present rival, but after the falling out with McDonald charges were preferred against him by the association, and he not only lost his membership, but the leadership of the district. He is said to have many friends, however, who are backing him in his fight.

Schwarz charged yesterday that on the night of the Assembly nominations Goldberger appeared at the convention and read a telegram bearing McDonald's signature, and telling them to hold off.

"We were surprised at this," said Schwarz, "and a committee was appointed to see Mr. McDonald about it. McDonald said he did not send the message, and called Goldberger down for it. Goldberger signed the telegram himself. I am ready to stand by anything I say."

"In answer to this charge," said Goldberger, "I can say that the original signed by McDonald is at a telegraph office at 32 Broadway. I shall have Schwarz arrested for slander. He is a man of no character. Any one who wants to find this out can consult City Chamberlain Keenan, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman of the Sixteenth District, and Samuel Scheuer, Supreme Court Clerk."

Secretary Brown, at the silver men's headquarters, made light of the charges last night and accused Goldberger of telling falsehoods.

THE STATEN ISLAND STRIKE.

All the Circuits of the Company Running and Light Supplied.

The strikers at the power house of the Staten Island Electric Company, at Livingston, remained quiet yesterday. For the first time since the strike was begun the company succeeded last night in getting all its circuits running and expressed confidence that it would be able to keep them up. The street lights were turned on at the usual hour, and up to a late hour things were running smoothly. It is said that the company has obtained the services of some firemen and engineers who were laid off about a year ago when the Livingston plant was started.

The attempt to enroll the motormen and conductors employed by the company on its trolley line failed. Less than one-third of the men consented to join the union. All factories and offices requiring the power in the daytime were supplied yesterday.

Special features in the Saturday Review of Books and Art, free, with to-morrow's New York Times. Price one cent. A 16-page literary supplement, almost indispensable to those who wish to keep informed on current literature.—Adv.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Macy's

6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Rich Gold Table Glass.

No one line of goods will claim the attention of those seeking a rich effect in glassware for their dining table or sideboard than will this season's plain and rich paste gold decorations.

Our display in this line exceeds that of any previous season, larger in fact than can be found anywhere else in the metropolis, and these quotations bear evidence of their low prices.

Glass Service in rich paste gold rococo decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz.,	16.37	12 Wines, per doz.,	9.37
12 Champagnes, per doz.,	9.47	12 Cordials, per doz.,	8.37
12 Clarets, per doz.,	12.37	60 pieces complete,	55.94

Glass Service in rich paste gold Empire decoration.

12 Goblets, per doz.,	11.97	12 Wines, per doz.,	9.47
12 Champagnes, per doz.,	7.97	12 Cordials, per doz.,	8.97
12 Clarets, per doz.,	10.47	60 pieces, complete,	48.84

Glass Service, plain gold burnished border and foot lines.

12 Goblets, per doz.,	2.97	12 Wines, per doz.,	1.97
12 Champagnes, per doz,	1.97	12 Cordials, per doz.,	1.73
12 Clarets, per doz.,	2.39	60 pieces, complete,	10.93

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

GOLF VICTORS AT ARDSLEY

Four Women Left for the Semi-Final Round To-day.

ALL WILL RECEIVE HONORS

Miss Hoyt Will Meet Miss Eidlitz, and Miss Griscom Will Play Miss Wetmore—Tie in the Handicap.

Four more ambitious and hopeful golfers were forced to join the large class of defeated contestants yesterday at Ardsley in the tournament for the women's championship of the United States. The four victors will meet in the semi-final round to-day, and each is sure of a prize, as the United States Golf Association awards four honors. Consequently the games yesterday were decidedly worth winning, and the proud and happy survivors are Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the champion, and who seems disposed to hold her honors for another year; Miss Carol Eidlitz of the Ardsley Club, Miss Frances C. Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Miss Maude K. Wetmore of the Newport Golf Club. The result of to-day's match will determine just what position each one of these fair and expert golfers will occupy in the championship ranks of America for the coming year.

The club, with its small army of competitors—for scarcely a woman who played on the first day has been able to shake off the attractions of the links—and its still larger assemblage of social lights and enthusiastic spectators, was treated to another glorious day. The air had that brisk snap of Autumn in it that is an encouragement for active exercise, and the bright green of the links was irresistible. The crowd was larger than on the previous day, as excitement is clearly increasing as the final round draws near.

Miss Hoyt met the able Philadelphian, Miss Edith B. Burt, who won second place on the first day. Against any other player than Miss Hoyt her game would make a favorable comparison. She did the first nine holes in 50 strokes, the same as she did on the first day, but the champion made her third successive 46 of the week, and was four holes ahead at the turn. She increased this by two more in the next four holes, finishing a winner by 6 up and 5 to play. Miss Burt did not win a hole, but seven were halved. The scores were:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—										
Out	4	5	5	4	6	6	5	6	5	—46
In	5	6	4	5						—29
Total, 13 holes										—66
Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia—										
Out	5	5	6	4	7	6	5	7	5	—50
In	7	6	5	5						—23
Total, 13 holes										—73

A surprise of the day was the overwhelming defeat of Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan by Miss Eidlitz, the able player from the home club. The latter won by seven up and five to play, the game closing at the pond hole, the twelfth, when Mrs. Morgan topped a short drive and put the ball into the water.

Miss Frances C. Griscom, the young golfer from the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, won her match handily with Miss Ruth Underhill of the Queens County Club at Glen Cove, by the score of 6 up and 4 to play. The latter has a decidedly novel way of putting, holding the putter in front of her like a pendulum, swaying it back and forth a few times before striking the ball. She is quite accurate, but became discouraged early in the game when she lost the first four holes in succession, going into the ravine on the first and third, and accidentally touching her ball with her shoe while looking for it near the second green. Miss Griscom played a steady game, but was not pushed to do her best. She is a strong favorite over the competitor to enter the final round, and to-day she plays Miss Maude K. Wetmore of Newport. The scores were:

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket—										
Out	5	4	5	4	9	5	5	7	6	—50
In	6	6	5	5	4					—26
Total										—76
Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County—										
Out	7	5	7	5	8	6	4	7	7	—56
In	5	7	5	6	5					—28
Total										—84

Miss Wetmore defeated Miss K. K. Cassatt of the Philadelphia Cricket Club by 4 up and 3 to play. The victor played a steady, careful game, securing a comfortable lead of three holes at the start, and kept her opponent always behind her.

The summary of the championship round is:

Second Match Play Round—Miss Carol Eidlitz, Ardsley, beat Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, 7 up and 5 to play; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock, beat Miss Edith B. Burt, Philadelphia, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Frances C. Griscom, Philadelphia, beat Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens County, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Newport, beat Miss K. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia, 4 up and 3 to play.

A special contest in the afternoon, which kept the players busy, was a handicap over the regulation eighteen-hole course for three prizes. Thirty-four scores were turned in, and the result was a tie for first honors between Miss Lucy H. Herron of Cincinnati and Mrs. F. E. Zarrahn of the Brookline Country Club. The net score of each was 90, but Miss Herron made the lowest scratch score in the match—99 strokes. She would have won by a stroke or two less, but her ball got in an unplayable position behind a tree near the home green. The play-off will determine the first and second prize winners, and there was also a tie for third prize at 92 between Miss B. C. Howe of Pittsburg and Miss Helen Parrish of Ardsley. The players and scores were, the first two being given in full:

											Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Miss Lucy H. Herron, Cincinnati—													
Out	5	4	5	5	6	7	5	8	5	—48			
In	7	5	4	4	4	6	6	6	9	—51			
Total											99	9	90
Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn, Brookline—													
Out	5	7	6	4	7	6	6	8	6	—55			
In	6	5	4	5	4	6	7	7	7	—51			
Total											106	16	90
Miss B. C. Howe, Pittsburg											103	11	92
Miss Helen Parrish, Ardsley											107	15	92
Miss Elsie Cassatt, Philadelphia											104	9	95
Mrs. Chas. S. Farnum, Philadelphia											114	19	95
Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Ardsley											114	18	96
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, Ardsley											113	17	96
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris Co.											105	8	97
Miss Helen Shelton, Morris Co.											107	10	97
Miss Alice Strong, Seabright											107	9	98
Miss Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock											111	12	99
Miss Grace Maxwell, Queens Co.											119	20	99
Miss Grace Chauncey, Dyker Meadow											114	15	99
Miss Lillian Brooks, Ardsley											118	18	100
Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Philadelphia											119	19	100
Miss Ruth Underhill, Queens Co.											110	8	102
Miss Grace B. Keyes, Concord											109	7	102
Miss Alice Day, Morris County											113	10	103
Miss K. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia											112	9	103
Mrs. Janet Wells, Englewood											119	16	103
Miss Reid, St. Andrew's											121	18	103
Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley											113	9	104
Miss Kittridge, Ardsley											121	17	104
Miss M. Maule, Philadelphia											124	20	104
Mrs. C. F. Fox, Philadelphia											121	15	106
Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County											117	10	107
Miss Madeline Boardman, Essex Co.											116	9	107
Miss Sophie Starr, Philadelphia											123	16	107
Mrs. F. B. Keech, Tuxedo											125	17	108
Miss Maule, Philadelphia											128	20	108
Miss A. C. Taylor, Philadelphia											135	20	115
Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Pittsfield											128	9	119

The tie for the three prizes will be played off to-day over the long course, and there will be a mixed foursome contest this afternoon.

GOLF AT WESTCHESTER.

Over Sixty Players Compete in the Open Tournament.

The Westchester Country Club began its annual open golf tournament yesterday and had over sixty contestants. The number was so great that H. H. Sands put up a fourth silver cup to be played for with the others at match play, beginning to-day. Eight qualified for each trophy, the first eight for the Country Club Cup, the chief trophy; then in order came the Baychester, Hard Luck, and extra Consolation cups. There were several ties in each class, so the similar scores in different classes show who won the play-off. The gold medal for the lowest score of the day was won by Marion T. Wright of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. His score was:

M. J. Wright, Merion Cricket—										
Out	3	5	6	5	4	4	4	6	5	—42
In	4	6	7	6	5	4	3	5	5	—45
Total										—87

The players who qualified for the four trophies were, with scores:

COUNTRY CLUB CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
M. J. Wright, Merion Cricket	42	45	87
T. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton	45	44	89
Alex. Morton, Westchester	43	48	91
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's	44	48	92
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	43	49	92
C. L. Larocque, Shinnecock	50	43	93
H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook	48	46	94
J. M. Mason, Fairfield	47	47	94

BAYCHESTER CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
W. Radcliffe, Sandwich, England	50	44	94
R. C. Watson, Jr., Meadowbrook	44	55	99
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	54	42	96
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow	50	46	96
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	45	51	96
Maturin Ballou, Apawamis	53	44	97
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn	47	50	97
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	51	46	97

HARD-LUCK CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
G. A. Toffey, Jersey City	51	47	98
J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's	49	50	99
George Fox Tiffany, Westchester Golf	53	46	99
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	48	51	99
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	48	51	99
C. F. Bacon, Morris County	49	50	99
Charles Adams, Dyker Meadow	48	51	99
C. F. Watson, Essex County	53	47	100

CONSOLATION CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill	49	51	100
F. N. Steele, Nutley	53	47	100
W. W. Murray, Allegheny	49	51	100
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield	46	55	101
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	52	49	101
J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	50	52	102
G. C. Riggs, Westchester Country	50	54	104
Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Englewood	51	53	104

SALE OF ST. LOUIS PLAYERS.

Taylor and Cross Bought by John T. Brush for Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—"Jack" Taylor, formerly of Philadelphia, the Star pitcher of the St. Louis baseball team during the present season, will wear a Cincinnati uniform next year. John T. Brush said to-night that Cincinnati had purchased the release of Taylor. Mr. Brush has also purchased Cross. He volunteers no information as to the terms upon which these players were secured, but it is understood that there is no trade involved and the consideration is a cash one.

It is reported that this purchase money is in effect simply a bonus to Von Der Ahe and his associates. It is understood that at some League meeting is held Brush and Robinson will obtain the St. Louis franchise, but until that time Von Der Ahe, Muckenfuss, and the others remain in control, and they propose to make what they can by the sale of Cross, Taylor, and Clemens. In order to have the nucleus of a team next year Brush is buying the players.

Alleged Fraudulent Dance Promoters.

Building Commissioner Thomas J. Brady issued an official warning yesterday that he had received notice that canvassers were going about soliciting money for tickets for a musical and literary entertainment which, it was alleged, was to be held Monday evening, Nov. 14, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a fund for the benefit of employes of the Building Department. The ticket announces that the entertainment is to be held "under the auspices of the Seneca Association, at Metropolitan Hall." Mr. Brady wants it distinctly understood that this is not Mr. Scannell's political club, which is called the Seneca Club, and he calls attention to the fact that this club as well as the department absolutely repudiates the entertainment.

Liquor Dealers Meet at Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 13.—The old officers of the Liquor Men's Association were re-elected in the convention to-day, and Louisville, Ky., was selected as the next place of meeting.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Henry May, Washington; Mme. Gadsky, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. B. Colvin, State Treasurer, Glens Falls; Major Gen. T. R. Bliss, U. S. A.; John A. Hall, President Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield; ex-Gov. C. Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman R. Pettigrew, Vermont; Arthur M. Dickinson, Waterbury; C. H. Dickey, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Lieut. A. C. Almy, U. S. N.

MURRAY HILL—Commodore A. E. Austin, Providence.

WALDORF—Sydney French, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, woodens: Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Dennett & McCarthy, Portsmouth, N. H.; G. W. McCarthy, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Fowler, E. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. S. Fowler, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William, & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Sinclair House.

Fries & Schieles, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Fries, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; I. Gross, laces, veilings, and trimmings; 138 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

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IS IT A DOUBLE AMBITION?

Col. ROOSEVELT'S stumping tour of the State will give him another opportunity to overcome an impression as to himself and his canvass that is spreading and must do him much harm. To the amazement of his friends and the public Col. ROOSEVELT thus far in his campaign for the Governorship has avoided all the great issues directly involved in his candidacy. He has talked with the vigor of a convinced exponent of the glories of our National future, he has told us that we must have a greater army and more battleships. He has said nothing about the Black law that made civil service examination a farce in every office of which the head was an enemy of the reform, he has not opened his lips about the dangerous metropolitan elections law, he has not condemned or criticised, but has fully indorsed the administration of Gov. BLACK, and he made but a brief, grudging, and most unsatisfactory reference to the canal scandal. Although people think of THEODORE ROOSEVELT as one unaccustomed to dodge anything, he is making a painful impression upon the public mind by dodging the State issues which divide the parties and occupy the minds of the people, the only issues, and they are grave ones, which belong to his campaign for the Governorship. So sharp a change in the candidate's habit of mind and speech, being wholly unexplained by him, set people to seeking the explanation.

They find it in his ambition, first to be elected Governor of New York and then to be elected President of the United States.

Many a man of positive opinions and the habit of bold utterance has become a sucking dove in politics under the enervating influence of ambition. Men say of Col. ROOSEVELT that with the higher office in view he is willing to make too heavy a sacrifice to gain the Governorship. He sacrifices his reputation as an aggressive man in politics because he fears to arouse resentment in his own party by attacking its vices. Gov. BLACK has friends and followers. Col. ROOSEVELT is willing to indorse BLACK to get the votes of his supporters. GEORGE ALDRIDGE is powerful in Rochester and along the line of the canals on which he has spent nine million dollars. Accordingly, Col. ROOSEVELT is unable to make up his mind whether there is any canal scandal. Ignoring the report of the commission, he says that if wrongdoing is proved the wrongdoers shall be punished. Wrong has been proved, and we know its authors. The Commissioners of the investigation were not afraid to name them. But they were not running for office.

The inevitable inference from Col. ROOSEVELT'S silence about State issues is most damaging to him. If he is afraid to denounce the rascals of his party now lest they defeat him in his Governorship canvass, would he not be afraid to pursue and punish them as Governor lest they balk him in his ambition to be nominated for President?

The people of this State will not start Col. ROOSEVELT on his road to the White House by the way of Albany if he gives evidence of an intention to let rascals go unmolested and fraud unpunished during his term as Governor in order that he may successfully use the Governorship as a stepping stone to the Presidency. Col. ROOSEVELT'S very recent experience has taught him that no matter how loudly the people may clamor for him, he cannot be elected to office until he has been nominated, and the nomination is an affair of the bosses, not of the people. It would avail him little if the people of other States demanded his nomination to the Presidency in 1900 and the party organization in this State sent an anti-Roosevelt delegation to the National Convention. GROVER CLEVELAND triumphed over the hostility of the organization in his own State six years ago, but ex-President CLEVELAND imposed himself upon his party and the country in a far higher degree than Col. ROOSEVELT. The Colonel would probably destroy his chances of a Presidential nomination if as Governor he should turn the rascals out, because the rascals are powerful men in the Platt machine. That is a statement that we presume will not be disputed. Col. ROOSEVELT behaves in the campaign as if he were well aware of his danger not only in 1900, but now. No other hypothesis explains so well his aversion to talking about the things everybody expected him to talk about. It is a hypothesis that is becoming somewhat widely accepted.

An ambition that seeks to prosper by placating rascals is a fatal disqualification for office. The State of New York is an empire in itself. Its public business is vast and important. The office its Governor holds is great enough and honorable enough to be administered by any man solely with regard to its duties and the public interest. A Governor who has his eye on the Presidency is not a good Governor unless he is of such stern stuff that he would throw away the greater office before he would prove faithless to the trusts of the other.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S high character and reputation for courage would protect him from all these disquieting suspicions did they not find their origin and basis in his own extraordinary campaign behavior. They will almost certainly defeat him unless he shows more of his old self and a much less marked disposition to truckle to the sensibilities of the men in high places who have brought his party into disrepute. A merciless arraignment of the men responsible for the canal mismanagement would go far to regain for Col. ROOSEVELT the confidence he has forfeited. It would free him of the suspicion that he values the Governorship of New York only as a stepping stone to the Presidency. TILDEN'S campaign against the canal thieves made him the Presidential candidate of his party. ROOSEVELT'S unwillingness to open a canal campaign will defeat all his ambition if it is not speedily overcome.

THE LABOR RIOTS IN ILLINOIS.

There are evidently two sides to the troubles at Virden, Ill.

The part taken by the Governor of the State is not pleasant to contemplate for those who like to think that the Executive is bound by law, derives his authority solely from the law, and has no right to inject into it his personal prejudices or ambitions. Gov. TANNER not only refused to employ the militia in preserving order when what appears to have been adequate evidence of the need of such action was submitted to him, but he used such language in regard to the employers as may fairly be criticised as inciting to lawless violence and even to murder. This is his own account of his own conduct:

"These avaricious mine owners have so far forgotten their duty to society as to bring about this blot upon the fair name of our State; have gone far enough—yes, too far, as they had fair warning from me by wire and telephone that the importation of labor which brings to our State an undesirable class of citizens had to stop. And I say now to such and all others that this is a thing of the past, that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am Governor. To these men, the President and officers of the company, precipitated this riot by the bringing in of these imported laborers, are guilty of murder, and should be, and will, I believe, be indicted by the Grand Jury of Macoupin County, and tried and convicted for this heinous offense."

We do not believe that there is on the statute books of Illinois any law forbidding employers from hiring workmen in any part of the United States on terms mutually satisfactory and bringing them to any part of that State. If there be such a law, it is clearly in violation of the second section of Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, which declares, in the simplest and most comprehensive words: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Gov. TANNER knows perfectly well, without doubt, that this is "the supreme law of the land," "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," and that he is bound to observe it, whatever pretext for not doing so may exist in the statutes of Illinois. But, as we have said, we believe that there is not any such pretext whatever, and that Gov. TANNER is simply setting up his demagogic notion of what ought to be, and prostituting the powers of his office to enforce it. In doing so he deserves the condemnation of every intelligent and right-minded workingman. The unqualified and unquestioned right to sell his work at such price as he chooses to take is plainly one of the rights for which every workingman may claim the complete protection of the Government, and this protection every officer of the Government, according to the nature of his office, is bound to render to the full extent of the power intrusted to him. The Chief Executive of the State is especially bound to discharge this duty, because he is armed with both civil and military authority in the premises. It was the duty of Gov. TANNER to see that lawful work could be carried on in security at the mines in Virden if he had to use the entire militia force of the State for that purpose.

On the other hand, we cannot regard the course of the Chicago-Virden Mining Company as creditable, either to their business capacity or their humanity. Undoubtedly it was their legal right to refuse an advance of wages to their employés if they were under no contract to the contrary. It is their legal right to mine their coal as cheaply as they can, and wages are an important element of cost. But in this day of the world a corporation doing business on any considerable scale may fairly be regarded as behind the times if it cannot get along without an armed conflict with its workmen. It is a recognized fact in the calculations of intelligent and progressive employers that one of the factors of cheap production, possessing a distinct money value, is the good-will of the employed. This factor, moreover, has been found to be, in a considerable degree, within the reach of employers who have the skill, the energy, and the breadth of mind needed to develop it. The officials who cannot prevent a strike, and when one occurs can think of nothing better than importing new men and setting them to work under armed guards, at the immediate risk of life among all concerned, may be within their strict legal rights, but neither in brains nor in heart are they up to the higher current standard of business men of their class.

We are not theorizing or speaking at random in this matter. The principle on which mutual good-will between employers and employed can be secured has been developed by actual experience. It is, broadly, the principle of frank consultation and explanation at every stage of their relations. The account of its successful application to coal mining in Belgium will be found in "Questions of the Day, No. LXXVI.," published by G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. A later example of the same principle applied to the Street Cleaning Department of this city is described in Col. WARING'S reports. Every employer tempted to follow or approve the course of the Chicago-Virden Company in Illinois should study the history of these enterprises.

AN IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

Col. ROOSEVELT and his Republican supporters may talk free silver and colonial expansion till doomsday without making the faintest impression upon the enduring granite of truth behind which the Democratic candidate for Governor fortified himself in two declarations of his speech last night:

"The intelligence of this State cannot be tricked into forgetting home and friends."

"The people in this emergency must look to the Democracy for organized allies—pressing the charges home to the delinquents and driving the unworthy from power."

The voters of New York are thinking about their own affairs this year. They will elect as Governor that one of the two candidates who in their judgment will best administer their affairs and turn the rascals out. The speeches of the candidates have been of great assistance in enabling the voters to make up their minds.

POLITICS AND THE ARMY.

Mr. FREDERIC REMINGTON has some vigorous and sensible remarks in the current number of Harper's Weekly under the heading "Take the Army Out of Politics." Perhaps it would be even more pointed the other way, "Take Politics Out of the Army." For there is no doubt in the mind of any competent observer that it is from the politics which has been put into the army that the army is suffering. It was put there in the first place by Congress. Congress is really an awful body when it undertakes to meddle with what it does not understand, and thinks it does. It has let the navy comparatively alone, because it knows that it does not understand that, even if the House did once deliver itself to an all-day debate upon the question whether the new men-of-war should have military masts or spars and canvas. A distinguished officer of the navy being asked, in private, why the army had not appeared to so good advantage in the war with Spain as the navy, bluntly made answer: "Any fool in Congress, if he put on a Colonel's uniform, would think he was a Colonel, but if he put on a Commodore's uniform he would know that that did not make him a Commodore."

The main business of a Secretary of War is to protect the army from politics, and he ought to be just enough of a politician to do that. But when there comes along an animalcule of a politician like Gen. ALGER, who does not care a straw about the army, and whose only desire is to increase his hold upon the pensioners, fraudulent and otherwise, and gets a weak President to make him Secretary of War, he can, as we see, do frightful mischief. He not only does not try to keep politics out of the army. He is personally bent upon injecting as much politics as possible into the army. When the necessity comes for a sudden enlargement of the army, he does not venture to interfere with the line. All that he can do there is to show favoritism, in making selections for conspicuous commands, among men all of whom are professional and experienced soldiers. He cannot do much mischief there. But he regards the staff as a place in which can safely be dumped all his own dependents and all those of Senators and members of Congress who trouble him with their importunity or their threats of attack. Given our military system and an Alger, and we should expect exactly what we find, a line of the army which covers itself with glory and a staff which covers itself with disgrace.

Mr. REMINGTON'S suggestions are founded on a wide and long observation of the army, both in peace and war, and they are very much to the point. The first is that the commander of the army in name shall be its commander in fact, and that there shall be no such thing as an army headquarters in which the heads of the departments are at liberty to defy or ignore the commanding General. The heads of the staff departments should be officers of his staff. The next requirement, according to Mr. REMINGTON, is that the line and staff should be "interchangeable," that every line officer should be in the way of taking his turn at staff duty, just as in the navy every officer has to take his turn at sea and shore duty. One result of this would be that the staff officers would know by experience the needs of the line. Another, and perhaps more important still, would be that the men who do the hard work and the fighting would not constitute one class of officers, and the men who spend their service hunting and obtaining "soft jobs" and becoming mere shirks and barnacles would not constitute another. Under such an interchange such a commissariat and such a system of transportation as have disgraced the army could not exist.

But the defects in the organization of the army do not in the least relieve a Secretary who takes advantage of them to make things worse and to debauch the whole staff of the army. On the contrary, it makes his crime more flagitous. Considering what is known of the misconduct of the war, the President's condemnation of any "impeachment" of the men, including himself, who have injected politics into the conduct of the war is most irritating. Especially irritating is his implication that it is "the men who endured hardships and privations" and "won the victories" who are "impeached" by criticism of Secretary ALGER and of himself, since he has made up his mind to carry Gen. ALGER or fall with him. The report of his whitewashing commission is discredited in advance. But let him inquire of the men who endured the hardships and won the victories what they think of the conduct of the War Department during this war. Let him confidentially inquire of Gen. HAWKINS and Gen. LAWTON and Gen. CHAFFEE and Gen. KENT and Gen. SUMNER and Gen. RANDOLPH, assuring them that their answers shall not be used against them, what they think of ALGER and Algerism.

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

We should like, in entire friendliness to Col. ROOSEVELT, to suggest to him that he is not promoting his election by the prominence he allows his admiring companions in the Rough Rider regiment to take in his canvass, and especially by permitting them to appear so often and so conspicuously in their war-worn uniforms.

Whatever else may be, neither the war in Cuba nor the gallantry and efficiency of Col. ROOSEVELT or of his regiment is in question in this canvass. The extreme use of men in kahkis, as a part of the stage setting for Col. ROOSEVELT'S speeches, implies the contrary. It is an assumption that the voters who refrain from supporting the Colonel because of his relations with the Platt machine, or because he professes inexcusable ignorance as to the existence of canal frauds, are indifferent to the heroism and patriotism of the cavalrymen whom the Colonel led. That is an unjust and offensive assumption, and the voters who are exposed to it resent it.

It happens that the very class who are thus subjected to something very like an insult in this way are those whose support Col. ROOSEVELT sorely needs. It is not wise in him to risk the loss of it.

Many out-of-town readers who still pay three cents for THE TIMES ask us to extend to them the benefits of the reduction in price. Although it must be obvious that it costs more to get the paper to out-of-town readers than to city readers, yet we recognize the reasonableness of the complaints we have received and see in them a proof that in reducing the price of THE TIMES we made a move in the direction of the public wish and need. We have not overlooked our out-of-town readers, but we must ask them to be patient and bear with us and the old price until we are able to make satisfactory provision for supplying the very largely increased demand for the paper in New York City, which has put upon our facilities a tax which it will require a little time to meet. At the earliest practicable moment we shall make arrangements to meet the wishes of readers beyond the city limits in a just and equitable manner which will leave them no ground to complain that we have unfairly discriminated against them.

If the control of party politics by the Republican or Democratic machines respectively can be done away with at all, it must be by the voluntary action of disinterested members of each party. In order to take such action, these members must be enrolled. On each day of regular registration any voter can so enroll himself in the party of his choice and so get the right to vote at the primaries. Such enrollment will be kept secret until after election, for any officer who discloses the party declaration of any citizen is liable to punishment under the law. Let every man, then, who wishes to vote at the primaries of his party enroll himself when he goes to register. His right will then be clearly secured.

Gen. BROOKE'S announcement that the Puerto Rican commission has finished its work is gratifying, but not unexpected. The negotiations have taken the course that might have been inferred from "the merry war" that preceded them. Our experience in Puerto Rico has indicated that the sympathies of the Spanish garrison were divided, while the sympathy of the inhabitants was entirely on our side. The Spanish negotiators might have protracted the negotiations and made them more difficult if they had been possessed by a litigious spirit. It is a pleasure to recognize that they acted in complete good faith, accepting the fortunes of a war in which they themselves were not permitted to play any part. But even with the best spirit on both sides, there must have been an infinity of detail to arrange in preparing and accomplishing the evacuation of the island by a power which had held it for nearly four centuries. That the work should have been done so soon is a tribute to the industry and fidelity of the Commissioners on both sides as well as to their good faith.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is much and encouraging significance in the selection by the Pope of Archbishop CHAPELLE for the position of Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. Hitherto the connections between Church and State in that island has been of the closet kind, with the ecclesiastical revenues drawn almost wholly from the public treasury, instead of direct from the people, and prelates and priests have exercised an amount of political power far in excess of what would have been theirs if dependent for support upon the voluntary generosity of their parishioners. This system, which in these days is more fairly described as Spanish than as Catholic, must of necessity be abolished in any country subjected to the rule, or even to the influence of the United States. The change might easily have been made slow and difficult had the Pope's personal representative been a man racially and instinctively sympathetic with the Spanish method of conducting church affairs; it will inevitably be hastened and rendered more complete by one thoroughly imbued with the spirit of American institutions and policies and firmly convinced that the interests of both Church and State are best served by their complete separation. There is good reason to believe that Archbishop CHAPELLE is a member of the latter class. Though of French birth, he came to this country while still a young man, and for thirty years, in the course of which he has risen from the bottom almost to the top of the hierarchy, his opportunities for seeing and appreciating the tendencies of the age have been many and diverse. In New Orleans he has won popularity as well as respect, and that he will co-operate cordially in the Americanization of Cuba can hardly be doubted. The Archbishop is declared by an intimate clerical friend to be "a thorough American and perfectly familiar with all the details of the American Government." Incidentally, the selection illustrates the sincere liberality and the progressiveness of LEO XIII.

—Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, the able Principal of that most excellent school, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, sends us, as an important item of news, the fact that a good-looking and intelligent young colored man from Puerto Rico has just begun a course of study at the institute, and that others of his race, from both Puerto Rico and Cuba, will imitate his example as soon as the Government quarantine regulations permit. The news is indeed important, and we publish it gladly as well as willingly. The chief peril confronting what were recently the Spanish West Indies lies in the ignorance of their negro inhabitants. When people talk with gloomy apprehensions about the future of the islands they always have in mind the consequences that too often have followed attempts at self-rule by populations composed entirely or even in large part of black illiterates. It is not the negro as such that excites the apprehension, but the negro without training in industrial arts, as well as uninstructed in books, and therefore doubly prone to create a "black man's country" of the kind of which Haiti is the type. Now, the Tuskegee Institute can and does supply the ambitious negro student with guidance both for his mind and for his hands, and if Puerto Rico and Cuba are already sending applicants for help in each of these directions it is a most healthful sign. In the past not a few young men with more or less of African blood in their veins have come from the Spanish Antilles to the United States to get an education. In most such cases, however, the desire was to escape from association with their race rather than to help and elevate it. Only a desire to serve the latter purposes could draw the young negroes of Puerto Rico and Cuba to Tuskegee, and the movement thither, which has now started, deserves all possible encouragement.

—Every careful reader of the papers must have noted with a smile more or less cynical, first, that one Col. HECKER, immediately after arriving in Havana, was impressed by Cuba's need of an extensive railway system; and, second, that Secretary ALGER intends to urge upon Congress the advisability of building said system at the earliest convenient moment. The Colonel's advice appeared in Wednesday's dispatches, the Secretary's purpose in those of yesterday's. It is evident that Michigan men make up their minds quickly, and that a beautiful harmony prevails among them. It is far from our desire, however, to even intimate that the new railway should not be constructed. Like Col. HECKER and Secretary ALGER, we are convinced that such a railway would be a good thing.

—It is very evident that when Dr. LOUIS LIVINGSTON SEAMAN, Surgeon Major of the First Volunteer Engineers, is free to talk he will make some decidedly grave charges against several people. At present, being under the bonds of military discipline and etiquette, of course he is obliged to be reticent, and to reveal to inquiring reporters no official secrets. Still Dr. SEAMAN has spoken enough to excite keen curiosity as to the nature of what is still to come. For example, he called Capt. ALLEN of the Obdam "a specimen of imbecilic Algerism"; he declared that the food provided by the Government for the sick soldiers under his care might as well have been ground glass; he asserted that 90 per cent. of the troops who died in Cuba were murdered outright by their officers and the superiors of those officers; he described the disease which ravaged the camps and the transports as "Algerian fever;" he referred feelingly to the "imbecility, idiocy, and incompetency" of a Quartermaster's Department made up of "sons of Generals, rich men, politicians—GOD knows what." And this is Dr. SEAMAN, reticent! He is a man well known and well liked in this city, and a physician of experience and repute. Perhaps these facts will save him from a court-martial, but really we fail to see how they can. There is certainly not room in the same army for him and the officers whom he has denounced. "Certainly," however, is rather strong. Gen. MILES has also been "reticent" in much the same way, and nothing has happened to him.

—Indian names—when judiciously manipulated by persons with an ear for harmony—make admirable designations for the mountains, rivers, and towns of the United States and its neighbors north and south. But Indian names as Indians know them contain more consonants and gutterals than vowels, and in these days, when everybody is something of a philologist and eager to be as accurate as possible, there is great danger in letting the red man act as godfather for objects of civilized interest. Those Government surveyors up in Alaska should have remembered this when they found what they say is the highest of our mountains. Their aboriginal guide, on beholding it, exclaimed "Bullshae!" and thereupon the surveyors put the word on their maps as the title of their discovery. They should not have done it. "Bullshae" is not a good name. No peak, however tall, could wear it and look dignified.

AMEND THE BALLOT LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What better means of putting into practice Justice Van Wyck's declaration that municipal issues should govern in municipal conteats, State issues in State elections, and, by deduction, National issues in National elections, than by an amendment to the ballot law which would bring home to the voter the three separate and distinct areas of government by placing in his hands a ballot for each branch? It is so easy to render the blanket ballot void in attempting to split a ticket that the vast majority will not try it.

The three separate branches of government exist for entirely different purposes, and it should be the aim of the law to bring out the precise opinion of the electorate on each branch, both as to its policy and its administration. A bad local administration could not then hide behind large National interests, but could be reached directly and without prejudice to greater concerns. Great progress has been made in the endeavor to separate municipal from State and National questions. Continue in the good work and disentangle State from National interests. Let the judgment of the polls be so unmistakable that every one may interpret it. The State Legislature chooses a United States Senator, and thus National questions are thrust into State canvasses. It would be much more direct and satisfactory if United States Senators were chosen by direct vote of the people. The scandals about buying seats would cease, and State politics would concern itself with State questions. DIRECT.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

AN ADMIRER OF ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading your paper for some time, and always considered it a well-conducted journal, but now I falter, after having read the editorial headed "The Military Hero Idea." I am an independent voter and always ready to support good men of either side, and I must say your ridiculous statement concerning the "brave charge at San Juan Hill" and the apparent belittling of Col. Roosevelt's ability outside of military affairs has prejudiced my mind and I will now positively give him my support.

The public knows Roosevelt. What has been done by former executive officers in the State has nothing to do with the "Colonel." He can be relied upon to enforce all laws without fear or favor. He has the calibre, and you know it. He is a typical American, full of vigor of the right kind, and, in my mind, will make an ideal Governor. Don't be unwise and sneer at him. His records prove his capacity. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was a "hustler," and did much valuable work. As Police Commissioner he had the courage of his convictions, and had he remained in that office would have won the admiration of everybody. Of course, I realize I am a small potato alongside of you, but just the same if you try to win votes for Van Wyck by such editorials you will get left. Go for Platt and the rest of the gang, but take it easy with Roosevelt. He's made of the right stuff, has a courage not to be daunted, is a man of the people and will be the best Governor New York ever had. Van Wyck appears like a little mouse alongside of Roosevelt, and never deserved the honors thrust upon him. His capacity is limited. I want to continue as a reader of THE TIMES, and hope you won't drive me away by minimizing the Colonel's qualifications. He's a hero and we should be proud of him. GEORGE C. BAKER.

678 Broadway.

New York, Oct. 11, 1898.

A Model Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add also an encomium to your effort to place before the reading public such a model of the art preservative. It is generally conceded that a printer will read any old thing—good, bad, or indifferent; but when he can add to his daily digestion fourteen pages of such clean, clear-cut news as THE TIMES affords, why, naturally he will be in a mood to recommend the same thing to his toiling brothers and sisters of other professions and trades. It is a pleasure to me personally to know that you are in line with the old Democratic Party and its worthy candidates. Until workingmen can stand together for their own interests, it is my advice to them to stick close to the Democratic Party as their most earnest friend up to date. The party and its candidates that are already on record as against monopolies and trusts can very properly be relied upon in the future. I know that the high standard set by THE TIMES in the past will prevail in the future even at its reduced price.

JAMES P. FARRELL,
President Typographical Union No. 6.

New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

Wishes for Great Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you the greatest possible success in your venture. For the past year I have read THE TIMES every morning, and however I may differ from some of its editorial opinions—and no man wants a paper which is an echo of himself—I find it always trustworthy, high-minded, clean, and fair. Yet multitudes have been debarred from it by the price. "To replace is to conquer," and I heartily hope THE TIMES may replace much of the frothy, trashy journalism which is sapping the life of our American homes.

W. H. P. FAUNCE.

Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

New York City Marble Cemetery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 10 there is stated, in speaking of the building of a mortuary chapel, &c., by Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church, that the only receiving vault in the city, and that of a poor order, and the grounds in which it is not well kept, is situated in the Second Avenue Cemetery, near Second Street, and that it is an annex of the Marble Cemetery. I would like to state that the writer must have had in view an old cemetery on Second Avenue where no interments have taken place for years. The New York City Marble Cemetery, situated in Second Street, between First and Second Avenues, has a very fine stone receiving vault, accessible to all who wish to make use of it, and is in constant use, and the grounds of the cemetery in which it is situated are always well kept and in good condition. The Superintendent lives directly opposite its gates, and keeps a constant eye upon it. I hope you will mention these facts, that all who are interested in the New York City Marble Cemetery may feel that proper care is always given to it.

ALBERT BULLUS,
Secretary New York City Mable Cemetery.

New York, Oct. 13, 1898.

NUGGETS.

But the Breeds Are Scarce.

"I see," said the Cumminsville Sage, "that there are three varieties of dogs that never bark, but I never had the luck to sleep next door to one of them; never yet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Character Study.

"I rather think she prefers a pensive, thoughtful man."

"Ah?"

"Ah. At any rate, when I told her I loved her she advised me not to get gay."—Indianapolis Journal.

Once Too Often.

"What's all this excitement about?"

"Nothing worth mentioning. Man got knocked down."

"Accident?"

"Not exactly. One of these men who always catch hold of you and push you out of their way when you happen to meet them at a crowded corner grabbed the wrong man just now. That's all."—Chicago Tribune.

An Acquired Talent.

"Ma, Mr. Boxer was speakin' about pa's gettin' a medal for the way he fought at Santiago, an' he said pa wasn't a natural-born fighter."

"What else did he say?"

"He said pa acquired it all since he was married."

"Well, you just run right over to Mr. Boxer's, and tell him I want to see him as quick as he can get here."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HIS DISCOVERY.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

He gazed at the slender lines
That had formed upon her brow,
And he saw a glistening hair
That had fastened itself, somehow,
Among the locks that were golden brown;
And he thought of the years that had passed:
She had once been slim and trim and fair,
But her youth was gone, at last.

The roses were gone from her cheeks,
The sparkle had left her eyes;
He sat and gazed at her face
And was filled with sad surprise.
Day after day he watched,
And he sighed day after day,
As other and deeper wrinkles came
And the brown locks turned to gray.

"She is growing old," he sighed;
"She has passed on ahead of me;
I haven't the heart to tell her so,
Though others must surely see!"
But the thing that the world beheld
And the thing that he never knew
Was that Age had struck with a heavy hand
And marred his features, too.

THE PRESIDENT EASTBOUND

He Leaves Omaha for St. Louis with Members of His Cabinet and Others.

A FAREWELL TO THE WEST

Mr. McKinley Expresses Satisfaction at the Prosperity of the People and Their Manifestations of Patriotic Feeling.

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—Another perfect Autumn day greeted the President this morning, when he took his departure from the Exposition city. Mr. McKinley arose at the Omaha Club at 8 o'clock, and breakfasted with Secretary Bliss and his young nephew, James McKinley. The morning meal was taken in the breakfast room of the club, where Secretaries Gage and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, and Assistant Secretary Melklejohn took breakfast at the same time.

At 9 o'clock the President was driven to the station, escorted by a platoon of police and mounted members of the Ak-Sar-Ben. The ride to the station was a repetition of the enthusiastic scenes of yesterday, people lining the streets to obtain a glimpse of the President. A large delegation accompanied the party to the train, including Senators Allen and Thurston, Mayor Moores, President Wattles, Gov. Holcomb, and many others.

President McKinley was not permitted to leave Omaha without making one more address to those who had gathered at the station to watch the departure of his train. Hundreds of eager people crowded about the rear platform, and just before the train pulled out the President said to them:

"I see that here in Nebraska, as in every other State of the Union, everybody loves the Government and everybody loves the flag, and I cannot tell you how hard it is for me to bid you all good-bye."

Just across the river, at Council Bluffs, Mr. McKinley again responded to the cheers of a great crowd, and said:

"My fellow-citizens, I am very much gratified at your reception. I have just come from the great city of the West, and have witnessed a wonderful exhibition of your genius, skill, and industry, as shown at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Nothing has given me greater satisfaction as I have journeyed through the country than to look into the cheerful faces of the people, and to be assured from their appearance that despair no longer hangs over the West, but that you are having a fair share of prosperity, and not only that, but you are having a baptism of patriotism in which we all rejoice." [Applause.]

The party accompanying the President includes his nephew, James McKinley; Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Bliss, Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou, Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette H. McWilliams, Col. Clark E. Carr of Illinois, and several newspaper representatives. The party will travel over the Burlington route, and only necessary stops will be made between here and St. Louis, where the train is due to arrive to-morrow morning.

The other Washington party, which includes Gen. Miles, the diplomatic representatives, and numerous army officers, together with the ladies who accompanied them to the Exposition, will proceed from here direct to Chicago over the Northwestern route.

THE JOURNEY THROUGH IOWA.

CORNING, Iowa, Oct. 13.—As the Presidential train proceeded eastward through Iowa to-day the throngs of people seemed to increase at every point and the applause and enthusiasm for the President never abated. At some points, after he had finished speaking, Mr. McKinley presented to the people the members of the Cabinet who are with him, and the cheers for Secretaries Bliss, Gage, and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith were almost as hearty as those given for the President. At Hastings three little girls with hands full of flowers were lifted up to a level with the President. He took the hand of each child and thanked them for the roses. The remarks of President McKinley at Hastings were as follows:

"Fellow citizens: It has given me great pleasure as I have journeyed through this glorious State to observe evidences both of patriotism and of prosperity. We have pretty much everything in this country to make it happy. We have good money, we have ample revenues, we have unquestioned National credit, but what we want is new markets, and as trade follows the flag it looks very much as if we were going to have new markets."

At Red Oak, Iowa, the President faced a crowd which numbered easily 5,000 persons. He said:

"It gives me great pleasure to look into your faces as I journey through your State. What nation of the world has more to be thankful for than ours? We have material wealth, we have rich and fertile lands, we have great shops and great factories that make everything. We have skilled workmen, we have genius for invention, and in the last thirty years we have achieved commercial triumphs which have been the wonder of the world. We have come out of the events of the last five months glorious in our victories and more glorious in the results which are to follow them.

"We are fortunate in the virtue of our people and in the valor of our soldiers and sailors. We have been patriotic in every crisis of our history and never more patriotic than from April, 1898, to the present hour. Our patriotism must be continued. We must not permit it to abate, but we must stand unitedly until every settlement of the recent contest shall be written in enduring form and shall record a triumph for civilization and humanity.

At Corning the President congratulated the people of the West on the evidences of prosperity and progress which he had noted, and complimented the State of Iowa on the fact that it had always been a great State in its influence on National affairs.

At Glenwood, where a great crowd had collected and many flags were carried by children, the President said:

"Whenever you put that flag in the hands of the boys and the girls, you put patriotism in their hearts. There are two strong and marked phases in the war with Spain. The one is its heroism and the other its humanity. The individual valor of the soldier and the sailor has never been surpassed. Both at Manila and Santiago, with Dewey's fleet and Sampson's squadron, there were distinguishing exhibitions of personal valor and intrepidity which thrilled all of our hearts. So with the land forces at San Juan Hill and El Caney and Manila; so with the marines at Guantanamo.

"This is the heroic side. The other is the humanitarian side. The first ship to enter the harbor of Santiago after the surrender of the Spanish forces and army to Gen. Shafter was a ship laden with food and provisions and medicines, carrying the Red Cross, to the suffering inhabitants of that land. And so all through the war we have mingled with our heroism our splendid and glorious humanity. There was no malice in our conflict. There was no bitterness or resentment connected with it, and when it was all over we treated our foe as generously as we could have treated a friend.

"All this must be inspiring to the American people. We are a great people. We love peace, not war, but when we go to war we tend to it the best and bravest of the country, and Iowa in this war, as in the great civil war, contributed her share of patriotic boys to fight the battles of our country." [Great applause.]

At Malvern the President was greeted by a large crowd. He said in part:

"I cannot but recall as I journey through the country the difference between conditions now and those of thirty-seven years ago. Then we were at war with each other, one section of our beloved country fighting against the other. Then the contest was for the preservation of the Union, and in that conflict we happily triumphed. Thirty-seven years later we are engaged in another war, not as a divided country, but as a united country, North and South vying with each other in self sacrificing devotion to the country and flag, and united, my fellow-countrymen, we are invincible, and having stood together against a foreign foe, we must stand together until every settlement of that war shall be finally embodied in a public treaty."

Mrs. McKinley Arrives at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. McWilliams, arrived in Chicago from Canton to-day. She was driven immediately to the McWilliams's residence on Lake Avenue. Mrs. McKinley was rather fatigued from her journey, but was otherwise well and cheerful.

A ROYAL SHOW IN VENICE

The Emperor and Empress of Germany Warmly Greeted by the King and Queen of Italy.

PARADE ON THE GRAND CANAL

State Gondolas Bearing the Two Rulers and Their Wives Escorted to the Palace — The Travelers Sail for Constantinople.

VENICE, Oct. 13.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany reached here at noon today. Their majesties were cheered by the crowds which witnessed their arrival. Among the decorations at the railroad station there were many flags inscribed with the date "1870," the year of the outbreak of war between Prussia and France.

The King and Queen of Italy met the Emperor and Empress at the railroad station. Among the others present were the German Ambassador to Italy, Baron Saurma von Jeltsch; Gen. Pelloux, the Italian Premier and Minister of the Interior, and Admiral Canevaro, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, together with the principal Italian local authorities and the commanders of the German warships in these waters.

The meeting between the royal and imperial couples was of the most cordial nature. Emperor William kissed the hand of the Queen of Italy and King Humbert kissed the hand of the Empress of Germany. The Queen and the Empress embraced each other. While the meeting was in progress massed military bands played the National anthems of Germany and Italy.

The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by King Humbert and Queen Margaret, were rowed to the Royal Palace in the State gondolas by way of the Grand Canal. The Emperor and the King occupied one gondola and the Empress and the Queen were seated in another. These boats were escorted by eight municipal barges, richly ornamented, and were followed by a great flotilla of gondolas. There was great cheering all along the route and enthusiastic crowds of people welcomed their Majesties on the piazza of St. Mark.

After their Majesties had entered the palace they appeared on a balcony, which brought forth a renewal of the acclamations of the people. The bands again played the Italian and German anthems. The whole town and all the ships in the harbor were gayly decorated.

After luncheon at the palace the Emperor and Empress of Germany boarded the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and at 4 o'clock this afternoon sailed for Constantinople, convoyed by the German second-class cruiser Hertha. The warships in port saluted the Hohenzollern and the imperial travelers were repeatedly cheered by the crews as the yacht went to sea.

RAID ON PARIS STRIKERS.

Papers of the Railroad Men's Union Seized by the Police—Military Preparations for Trouble.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—In consequence of the Committee of the Railroad Men's Union deciding to-day in favor of a general strike and sending instructions to the provincial branches to cease work, with a reminder of the secret measures agreed upon at the Railroad Men's Congress for the hindrance of traffic in the event of a strike, the police this afternoon raided the offices of the committee and seized all the papers found there.

The number of men returning to work was greatly increased this morning, and the meetings of the strikers were poorly attended. In fact, the strike of the laborers employed by the building trades is considered ended. The builders, however, at their meeting at the Labor Exchange voted in favor of a general strike.

In consequence of a false report that the police intended to close the Labor Exchange this evening there was considerable excitement among the strikers, who gathered in large numbers around the building, remaining until dispersed by the police.

The troops have been ordered to remain in barracks. Owing to the threatened strike of railway men, the stations at Amiens, Grenoble, Arras, Bethune, Lens, and other points have been occupied by soldiers.

All the railway stations in Paris are occupied by the military to-night. The companies have engaged extra men and taken other precautions for possible but unexpected defections.

ROUEN, France, Oct. 13.—The railway station here has been occupied by troops and the garrison is confined to barracks.

ANXIETY IN JAMAICA.

White Troops with Maxim Guns Sent to the Disturbed District.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 13.—Several more families from Anotto Bay and the adjacent districts of St. Mary and Portland have arrived at Kingston from Port Antonio owing to the growing apprehension of serious negro disturbances. In response to the urgent appeals of the resident landed proprietors, storekeepers, and others, who express doubt of the power of the civil authority to maintain order by means of the native black police, the Government dispatched 400 white troops with Maxim guns to the disturbed district last night.

The Colonial Secretary, in an interview this morning, expressed the opinion that no trouble need be expected from the Maroons, all the apprehension pointing, he added, to the native Jamaican negroes. But, he continued, the latter surely would not attempt rioting in the face of the display of force now made. Public opinion is not so confident, and the excitement is spreading throughout the eastern parishes, and this feeling is not allayed by the fact that the Maroons claim to be ready to support the Government according to treaty conditions, for it is felt that the loyalty of the Maroons depends largely on the result of to-day's trial of their claims.

Up to the time this dispatch is filed no disturbances of any description have been reported.

Mataafa Returns to Samoa.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Oct. 13.—Advices just received here from Samoa say the German warship Bussard has brought Chief Mataafa and other exiles to Apia. Mataafa, it is added, promised to be loyal to the Government and to observe the Berlin Convention.

The death of Malietoa Laupepa, King of Samoa, was announced recently, and it is to be presumed that the return of Chief Mataafa to Apia, after having been in exile at Kakafo Island since his rebellion in 1893, is due to the fact that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany have agreed that Mataafa is to be permitted to succeed the late King.

The Marquis of Anglesey Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Henry Paget, fourth Marquis of Anglesey, died suddenly this afternoon.

The Marquis of Anglesey was born in 1835, and succeeded his half-brother in 1880. His heir is his son, the Earl of Uxbridge, who was born in 1875 and who is not married.

Disturbances in Morocco.

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 13.—Serious disturbances have taken place in Tafilet, which is one of the great subdivisions of the empire, and is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. A large body of rioters has captured the uncle of the Sultan, and, according to the latest advices received, the rioters were attempting to seize the Sherifian treasure.

Russian Mill Owners Ask Bounties.

ODESSA, Oct. 13.—At a congress of mill owners here to-day it was decided, owing to the decline in exports, to petition the Government to grant export bounties on flour, "similar to those granted in the United States, France, and Germany."

THE EVACUATION OF CRETE.

Suggested Modifications in the Ultimatum to Turkey Rejected by the Powers.

ROME, Oct. 13.—Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy have decided to reject the Porte's suggested modifications in the ultimatum to the Turkish Government on the evacuation of the Island of Crete—particularly the Sultan's proposal to hold three fortified places, with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mohammedans and to defend the Ottoman flag.

They are sending an identical note to this effect to Constantinople, reminding the Sultan that every Turkish soldier must leave Crete within the time specified in the ultimatum.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 13.—The Turkish troops are transferring their baggage and war material to Suda, on Suda Bay, east of Canea, to be in readiness to embark on the steamers which have already left Constantinople to repatriate them.

MR. ASQUITH ON FASHODA.

The Liberal ex-Minister Agrees with Lord Rosebery's Declaration.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, Liberal, Member of Parliament for East Fife, and former Home Secretary, in an address to his constituents this evening, spoke of the situation at Fashoda in a strain similar to Lord Rosebery's declaration yesterday at Epsom. Mr. Asquith said it was the duty of all patriotic Britons and lovers of peace not to say a word that might even seem to impair the title of Lord Salisbury's Government to act in the name of a united people.

"Grave as is the situation," he continued, "it is difficult to find a cause for real dispute, as the international status of the Valley of the Upper Nile cannot be a matter for serious controversy between the French and British Governments."

BANK OF ENGLAND'S ACTION.

Rise in the Discount Rate Not Due to the War Scare.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England from 3 to 4 per cent. to-day momentarily scared the markets. People jumped to the conclusion that the bank's action was due to the war scare, and to Lord Rosebery's speech. Calm reflection, however, has shown that it was only a measure of precaution. The persistent buying of gold by the United States and Germany has prevented the bank from securing any, and, as a consequence, the bank's reserve is lower than it has been since April last, when a 4 per cent. rate was adopted.

According to the best informed opinion, the rise in the rate is a purely financial measure, without any connection with or hint from the Government of the delicate political situation. Moreover, looking to the actual large trade indebtedness to the United States, the bank Directors were apprehensive that low rates here might facilitate a heavy drain of gold to America later in the season, when the American crops come more freely into the market.

France Expects Compensation.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"I understand, on good authority, that France expects a small commercial post on or near the Nile, or at the entrance to Bahr-el-Ghazal, as compensation for the evacuation of Fashoda."

ENGLAND IS RAISING TROOPS.

Reserve Men Rapidly Enlisted at Halifax for Foreign Duty.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 13.—Great activity prevails in military circles here. Reserve men are being rapidly enlisted in the First Battalion, Leinster regiment, Royal Canadians, for two years instead of seven, and over 200 men have been secured so far. The enlisting officers have their hands full, and are eager to secure all who are willing to join. A large bonus is being offered.

Few recruits were to be found here at first, and a proposal was made to send the regiment to Toronto. This was the plan up to a few weks ago, when it was announced that the regiment was likely to be sent from here to a foreign station. The transfer of such a skeleton regiment would be mere folly, and the result has been that every effort is being made to raise recruits, and no expense is being spared in the attempt. In the morning The Associated Press reporter learned that the enlistment was being carried on here by direct orders from the War Department.

The fact that £20 is offered as a bonus for good reserve men willing to again don the Queen's uniform is an indication that there is something important on the carpet. Officers have been actively engaged for several days locating reserve men from the various regiments, and up to date there has been some 200 taken into the ranks. The enlistment shows a departure from the regular custom in this respect. A military man was seen this morning and asked concerning the matter.

The regiment, he said, had orders to hold itself in readiness to go abroad within four weeks, and that instructions were given to enlist all reserve men in order to complete the strength. The inducements offered were extraordinary, and those who go have privilege of resuming their reserve pay at the end of two years. Questioned further, the officer said there was a feeling among the men that the present troubles in Egypt, Crete, and China has much to do with the desire to have the battalion strengthened before sending it away. It is expected that 400 men at least will be secured in this province.

COLOMBIA AND ITALY.

Statement of the Former's Reasons for Suspending Relations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—With reference to the suspension of relations between Colombia and Italy, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Legation to-day made the following statement:

"It is true that the Colombian Government has passed a decree suspending relations with Italy. I have not seen the text of the decree, but I am advised officially that it guarantees to Italians the protection of the laws, and, besides, that the British Legation is charged with protecting Italian interests in Colombia.

"This act of the Colombian Government is without doubt the result of popular indignation at the hostile measures adopted last Summer by the Italian Government with its fleet in Colombian waters on the pretext of some failure on the part of Colombia in fulfilling the award of President Cleveland in the Cerruti case. The Colombian Government offered to Italy to deposit with the United States $330,000 in gold (more than the whole amount of the money award, which had already been paid,) as a guarantee for the satisfaction of any just demands against her growing out of said award, but this offer was declined by Italy, and the Italian Admiral with his demonstration of force insisted that a demand of Italy, not based on the award, should be accepted.

"A weak country has to yield under such circumstances, but it is not compelled to run the risk of another experience of the same kind, and it is at liberty to suspend relations with the Italian Government as a protest before the world against what has already happened and a protection for the future."

The Capture of Chief Samory.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A dispatch received this morning from St. Louis, Senegambia, confirms the reported capture of Chief Samory, all his family, and his chiefs. Lieut. Jacquin personally pursued and seized Samory. This victory concludes the extensive French operations against this Chief.

Lord Curzon's Successor Named.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Member of Parliament for the Guilford Division of Surrey and Under Secretary of State for War, has been appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India.

Sweden's Naval Programme.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 13.—The Minister of Marine has decided to propose to the Riksdag that a credit of over 20,000,000 kroner be voted for naval requirements. These will include the purchase of three first-class iron-clads, ammunition, torpedoes, and submarine mines.

CHINESE SITUATION OMINOUS.

The Death of the Deposed Emperor Is Expected—Murder of Chang-Ying-Houan Reported.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The foreign legations have not yet been notified by the Tsung-li-Yamen that the Empress Dowager has assumed the Regency, which daily assumes more the nature of a usurpation. There are ominous indications, and the early death of the Emperor is expected."

The British, German, and Japanese Ministers at Pekin, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, have vainly sought for a week past an audience of the Emperor. An official of the Tsung-li-Yamen says the Emperor lies in a dying condition in a small building on a lake near the Empress Dowager's palace, where no man can penetrate.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says it is credibly reported there that Chang-Ying-Houan, who was recently dismissed from the Tsung-li-Yamen and from all his other offices and banished to Ili, Chinese Turkestan, was murdered while en route to the place of exile on a secret order of the Empress Dowager.

Italian Bluejackets at Pekin.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pekin says that thirty-three Italian bluejackets have arrived there to guard the Italian Legation.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Their Difference Settled and a New Envoy to Succeed von Bulow.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says the difference between Prussia and the Vatican has been satisfactorily settled, and Prussia will soon appoint a new Enjoy to succeed Baron von Bulow.

Hostilities Imminent in Abyssinia.

ROME, Oct. 13.—The Italia Militare announces the imminence of hostilities between Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia and Ras Mangascia, the celebrated Abyssinian warrior and tributary of the Negus, who recently seized and poisoned an envoy sent to him by Menelek's masterful wife, Queen Taitu. Ras Mangascia has asked Italian assistance, which has been refused.

Vast Frauds in the Chilean Arsenal.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 13.—Frauds amounting to millions of dollars have been discovered in the arsenal. Señor Navarro, the chief accountant, has committed suicide.

Don Carlos Seeking a Loan.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is going to London to raise a loan.

ALICE NIELSEN SUED.

Max Decsi, Vocal Teacher, Claims $720 Is Due Him for Lessons.

Alice Nielsen, the opera singer, was yesterday sued by Max Decsi, a vocal teacher at 10 West Thirty-sixth Street, for $720 which Decsi claims Miss Nielsen owes him for music lessons given between February, 1890, and July, 1891.

"I suppose it's the custom for every one who becomes an operatic star to be sued," said Miss Nielsen. She had just come off the stage of Wallack's Theatre, where she is appearing in "The Fortune Teller," and was quite ready to talk about the matter. "I call this very unjust on the part of Mr. Decsi, and I'll tell you how it all happened. Some seven years ago I was in Kansas City. Mr. Decsi was getting up a production of an opera which he had written himself, and I, with a number of others, was engaged to appear in it. Mr. Decsi instructed us to sing his score, and that was all the instruction I ever got from him. Anyhow, I was engaged to receive that instruction at so much per week, and I may add that I have never been paid by Decsi for appearing in his work. If I do not bother him for money that he owes me, why should he bother me for money I do not owe him. Now there's a question in law for you.

"I suppose Decsi thinks that because I am successful as a star it will be an easy thing for him to get some money. Well, I'm not as foolish as all that. He seems to make a point of the fact that I was married to Mr. Wentwig. All the world knows that, and I am not denying it."

Mr. Decsi says that he gave Miss Nielsen vocal lessons in the West and that she was known then as Mrs. Wentwig. She was always a promising pupil and he predicted a great future for her. If Miss Nielsen did not understand that she was taking singing lessons at the time he says he is very sorry, but he told her that it would cost her so much a visit, and the bill amounted to $720. It has never been paid, says Decsi, so he is going to see what the law says about it.

THE LAMBS ANNUAL MEETING.

They Start Their New Year with a Balance of $55,043.06.

The regular annual meeting and election of the Lambs Club was held yesterday in their clubhouse, 70 West Thirty-sixth Street. The regular ticket was elected without opposition by one of the largest votes ever cast in the club. The officers who will serve for the ensuing year are:

Thomas B. Clarke, Shepherd; De Wolf Hopper, Boy; John Drew, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas Manning, Recording Secretary; E. Clifford Potter, Treasurer; Guy Phelps Dodge, Librarian; Clay M. Greene, Augustus Thomas, and Stuart Robson, member of Council for three years.

There was a desire on the part of many members to have John Drew run for the office of Shepherd, but, as an acknowledgement of the important part taken by Mr. Clarke in the work of procuring the new clubhouse, he was chosen, with Mr. Drew's hearty support. Mr. Clarke will go down in the history of the club as being the first layman to be elected to office by the club, with the single exception of the late Hon. John R. Brady, who served as Shepherd from 1888 to 1890.

The reports of the various committees were read and approved. That of the Treasurer, E. Clifford Potter, was heard with much interest.

In this report Mr. Potter says the income derived from various sources for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1 amounted to $65,710.95, including the receipts derived from the public "All-Star" Gambol, which amounted to $33,290.49. The expenditures for the year amounted to $24,753.65, leaving the club a balance, with the profit and loss account, of $55,043.06. It was decided at the meeting that the entrance fees for non-professional members be increased, while those for professional members remain the same.

FIRE ENGINE DISABLED.

The Driver, George Bauer, Had a Narrow Escape from Serious Injury.

Engine No. 1 of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street met with a serious accident last night while responding to a call from the box at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and George Bauer, the driver, had a narrow escape from serious injury.

The engine, which is one of the largest in the city, and is drawn by three horses, was going up Broadway at a terrific gait. When at Thirtieth Street an effort was made to turn down. The momentum, however, was so great that the rear wheel swung around and hit the curb. The force of the impact was so great that the king bolt parted and the heavy engine dropped to the pavement and bumped along for a hundred feet or more. Driver Bauer was hurled from his seat and declares he turned a complete somersault, landing astride of the middle horse. He escaped, however, with only a good shaking up.

Engineer Thomas McCabe, for twenty-six years a member of the department, stuck to his post, despite the danger of an explosion. He opened the safety valve, and at the same time yelled at the crowd of theatre-goers and others to keep back, as the engine might blow up. At once there was a wild rush for safety, and several women were crushed in the jam, but none was reported injured. The engine was disabled for more than an hour. The fire to which it was going was merely an awning at Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and it was extinguished with little trouble.

Special features in the Saturday Review of Books and Art, free, with to-morrow's New York Times. Price one cent. A 16-page literary supplement, almost indispensable to those who wish to keep informed on current literature.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The third day of the Women's National Golf Tennis Tournament at Ardsley was marked by more perfect weather conditions, if possible, than on Tuesday and Wednesday. The warm sun and absence of wind combined in favor of low scores and good play. The crowd of spectators was not as large as on the preceding days, and there was plenty of room at luncheon, although had players and guests all elected to lunch at the same time, there would not have been enough seats.

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Much disappointment was felt and expressed by many men and women who went up from the city on the late morning trains that they missed the great match of the day—that between Miss Hoyt and Miss Burt, which it was not thought would be played until early afternoon, but which came off about 11 o'clock. The Ardsley home element was, of course, jubilant over the defeat of Mrs. Fellowes Morgan by Miss Eldlitz, while the Philadelphia crowd viewed with mingled feelings one of their champions, Miss Griscom, defeat Miss Underhill, and the other, Miss Cassatt, lower her colors to Miss Maud Wetmore of Newport. There will be a large Newport contingent present this morning, to cheer Miss Wetmore on when she meets Miss Griscom, but even if she defeats the Philadelphia champion she will still have to meet the Shinnecock maiden, Miss Hoyt, whose naturally enthusiastic friends and admirers are repeating the old slang refrain, "How can you beat her?" In any event, and whether Miss Hoyt has to do battle in the finals with either Miss Wetmore or Miss Griscom, Ardsley will witness a gathering to-morrow which it has never seen before.

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Certainly the scenes on the links are sufficiently attractive, apart from the beautiful surroundings, the entrancing view over the near Hudson, and woods aflame with Autumn's fires, to make the brief journey there one well worth taking on these crisp, clear days. Yesterday the sun was so warm that the fair players, without exception, discarded their red golf coats and played in their short skirts of white duck or brown canvas cloth, shirt waists, and with their heads uncovered. The players also rolled their sleeves up over their elbows, and even in the mixed foursomes, which filled the afternoon, the players went in with a delightful disregard for conventionalities of dress, and there were many "touches of nature's wantonness" and many "sweet disorders in the dress." Small crowds gathered, as usual, behind the ropes around the first "tee," to witness the driving, which was so remarkably good as to surprise the average male golfer present.

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The fact developed yesterday at Ardsley that the story of some alleged unfair playing on the opening day, and which, as stated in this column yesterday, produced a mild sensation there, had its source in a poor joke. It appears that some gentleman "caddies" agreed to tease one of their number by suggesting that he hadn't watched his player very carefully, and had allowed her to move her ball. The "caddie" in question saw through the rather poor attempt at a joke on himself and laughed it off, but the fictitious charge, which was made at the lunch table, was overheard, believed to be true, and repeated, as such stories are always repeated, with additions and exaggerations.

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The more prominent members of the Irvington and Ardsley colonies, wearied by their exertions on the first two days of the tournament, were conspicuous by their absence yesterday, and one looked in vain for Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. W. L. Bull, and other well-known women, whose presence at any entertainment adds so much to it. Much disappointment was expressed also that Mrs. J. Norman Whitehouse, formerly Miss Vera Boarman, who is still suffering from the effects of her recent runaway accident, has not as yet been able to attend the tournament.

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The dance at the Ardsley Casino to-night will be the real social feature of the tournament, and will be the first large event of the Autumn suburban season. The number of visitors at the club house and at the many country houses in the vicinity and the great interest that the tournament has called forth should make this dance enjoyable and a very attractive spectacle.

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There has been some curiosity expressed as to the identity of the Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, who entered from the Baltusrol in the tournament, and who made the long drive of 132 yards in the driving contest on Wednesday. She is a young Englishwoman, and was herself Miss Ashmore of London, and sister of Sir Charles L. Ashmore, who married his cousin, then Miss Isabel Ashmore, later Mrs. Grenfel, and now Mrs. Schall. The golfing Mrs. Ashmore married her cousin, Mr. Harry Ashmore, who was formerly in the United States Navy. The young couple live for the most part of the year in London, but make an annual visit here.

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Following the lead of the Baltusrol and other of the better known golf clubs, the Rockaway Hunt Club, whose house is at Cedarhurst, L. I., has just purchased some sixty acres of land adjoining its present golf field, which will enable it to lay out an eighteen-hole course. The club gave up its hounds two years ago, and its members are now devoting themselves wholly to golf.

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The news of the death of Mr. John C. Furman, "Johnnie" Furman, as he was universally known in the New York club and society world, and which occurred in the Adirondacks yesterday, while not a surprise, for it was generally known that he could not long survive, will be met with expressions of sincere regret. It is difficult to realize that it is only a little over five years, or in May, 1893, with the failure of the cordage trust, that Mr. Furman's career in New York virtually ended. For some years preceding that disastrous event he had been regarded as one of the most eligible of partis and his entertainments in the fine old country house which he leased at Westchester were the talk of the town. Then came the pricking of the cordage bubble; consternation in clubs and drawing rooms even more than in Wall Street, and the loss of Mr. Furman's own fortune, with that of many of his friends. A reaction of feeling followed as the affairs of the cordage trust unravelled, and Mr. Furman was shown to have been himself bereft through his confidence in other people and in the trust itself, of his own gains and property as well.

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He had a sensitive nature and could not long withstand misfortune and reflections, even if the latter were undeserved. He became ill and so gradually failed and withdrew himself more and more from his former world, until his death now ends his sad story.

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A reception and dance will be given at "The Chestnuts," Riverdale-on-Hudson, on Saturday night to which many of the cottagers have been invited.

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"The Chestnuts" is one of the oldest and most beautiful estates on the Hudson and is the property of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge.

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Fifth Avenue is growing gayer every day. Yesterday morning among the people met there were Mr. Thomas Cushing and Miss Edith Cushing, (she in a pretty tailor costume of some dark material, with a velvet toque,) Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Eli Whitney and Miss Whitney of New Haven, Mr. Harry Eldridge, who has returned from Newport, and whose health is restored, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

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The passing of the Clarendon Hotel, on the southeast corner of Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue, is an event not unexpected, as it had long ago been left in the march of progress which has given to New York many more modern and better equipped houses. The Clarendon has for many years been one of the most fashionable hotels in the city, and as a family house, especially where many people engaged their rooms by the season, it has a world-wide reputation. It was here that the Prince of Wales, as Baron Renfrew, stopped on his visit to this country in 1860. It was also the headquarters of many foreign diplomats, and later of the many artists who sang at the old Academy of Music. Its proprietor for many years, George Kerner, was hail fellow well met with many of the old Newport set, and its servants were like those of an English inn, many of them passing the best part of their lives in the employ of the hotel.

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Apropos of the recent coronation of the little Queen of Holland, as well as of the demolition of the Clarendon Hotel, among those who stopped there during 1879 and 1880 was that interesting and romantic personage, Mme. Ambre, then singing as one of Col. Mapleson's numerous prima donnas at the Academy of Music. Mme. Ambre, at one time, was a power in European politics. She had graduated from a café chantant, in Marseilles, and was said to have been a Moorish waif whose voice had attracted a manager when in Algiers, who brought her to France and educated her for the stage. Although not exactly a pretty woman, her type, which justified the Moorish story, was that of the south, dark, with lustrous eyes, and all the grace and fascination of the East. It was the King of Holland, then a widower, who fell victim to her charms, and for years it was rumored that she had married him and was his morganatic wife. She was very clever, and had influence in many of the Court and political intrigues of the time. But the State intervened and married the King, then already nearly sixty years of age, to a young German Princess, and the little Queen of Holland was born shortly before his death. Mme. Ambre drifted along the usual course of the prima donna. She was a failure in New York, but she tried one evening to scratch out the eyes of Mme. de Miramon, a rival, and gained some little notoriety at the time. She married a French nobleman named de Beauplan, and with him went to New Orleans, where she ran the opera for one season. She had made money, but coming North, the venture was a failure, and the gorgeous jewels given her by the King of Holland found their way to pawnshops in Cincinnati and Chicago. From New York she eloped with the tenor of the troupe, retired from the stage, wrote a book which was rather amusing, taught singing—the finale of nearly all the Aidas and Violettas, and died last year in Paris in comparative poverty. The old Clarendon is filled with ghosts—but few of them are as interesting as that of Ambre.

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One of the most enjoyable entertainments given at La Hague since the coronation festivities was the garden party of Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., the widow of a late United States Minister to Holland. The scene of the entertainment was the Huise Werve, an old residence dating back to 1500, the grounds of which are extremely quaint and eminently suited to such festivities. Her Majesty the Queen of Holland and the Queen Mother honored the occasion with their presence, and graciously accepted at the hands of the Misses Nora and Rita Bell lovely shower bouquets of orchids. All La Hague, including members of the Diplomatic and Court circles, were present.

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There is still quite a stream of Americans passing through Paris on their way home. Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson have been at the Grand Hotel de Londres, where they arrived from Berne. They are en route for America. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., were at the Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster were at the Hotel du Rhin, and Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston was at the Metropolitan last week.

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Biarritz is now becoming again the favorite watering place for Americans abroad, and the Spanish nobility and the representatives of New York and Philadelphia sets are living there in a complete entente cordiale. The Biarritz season begins early, and just now there are numerous entertainments suited to Autumn. The Summer has been long, and sea bathing was a pastime until about a week ago. The first large dance of the season was given at the Country Club, and among the guests were Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Slater in a white lace dress, Mme. de Alcala Galiano in a handsome white satin dress, with silver embroideries, and wearing a pale green hat; Mr. and Mrs. Kineen, (Miss Eustis,) Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, of African exploration fame; Mrs. Tennant, and the Marquis de Potestad.

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The leasing of the residence of Mrs. Richard Irvin, 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, has revived the old story of the possible reconciliation of the young Cornelius Vanderbilts with Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr. The only foundation for such a rumor is that the Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, who have lived in the Irvin house for a year, have given it up, and the wild conjecture is immediately abroad that they are to live with Mr. Vanderbilt's father in the mansion on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, and the young people have been at that resort, although Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was seen on Fifth Avenue one morning this week. They have made no plans for the Winter.

Mrs. Vanderbilt to King's Daughters.

NEWPORT, Oct. 13.—Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, a leading member of the King's Daughters of this city, presented to Mrs. John Gilpin to-day a ten-dollar gold piece for each member of the order as a Christmas gift. Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore made a large contribution toward the same order.

Brown—Hewlett.

James Crosby Brown, son of John Crosby Brown of this city, and Miss Mary Agnes Hewlett, daughter of Mrs. J. Augustus Hewlett of Brooklyn, were married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Hewletts, L. I., at 12:30 P. M. yesterday by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, and the Rev. Thomas Martin, rector of the church.

The chancel was almost hidden with Autumn foliage and roses. The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin elaborately trimmed with rare old point lace. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother. Her younger sister, Miss Louise Hewlett, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids included Miss Amy R. Brown, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Sara Seaman, Miss Elsie Ogden, Miss Isabel Stillman, Miss Hewitt, and Miss Margaret Adams. William Adams Delano was best man, and the ushers, most of whom were classmates of the bridegroom at Yale, included Alonzo Porter, Allan Appleton Robbins, Orijen Seymour, Henry Lane Eno, Russell Hewlett, Arthur T. Hewlett, and the bridegroom's brother, Thatcher Brown. The church was crowded with guests, most of whom attended a reception which was held at the Hewlett homestead, Rock Hall, Lawrence, L. I. The wedding brought together the members of the large colony which have their Summer homes in the section extending from West Rockaway to Arverne, and the Lawrences, Stevenses, Rands, Cowdins, Cheevers, Benedicts, Pehtons, La Montagnes, Richardsons, Lords, and other well-known families were all represented. There were also many guests present from Orange and Morristown, N. J.

D. M. TORREY'S OFFICE CLOSED.

At the Banker's Home in New Jersey It Was Said that He Was Ill.

The office of David M. Torrey, a banker at 147 Nassau Street, was closed at an early hour yesterday afternoon, thus creating some anxiety among those having business with Mr. Torrey. He is well-known in banking circles, having been engaged in that business for twenty years.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Oct. 13.—At the residence of David M. Torrey, whose office is at 147 Nassau Street, New York, it was said this evening that Mr. Torrey was sick and could not leave the house. Mrs. Torrey said her husband had not been well for some time, and was to-day so sick he had to abandon business. This was all the information she would give.

HIS MOTHER'S PICTURE.

Joseph Goodman, Arrested as a Vagrant, Has Carried It 25 Years.

It was only a faded picture, an old-fashioned photograph of a sweet-faced, kindly-eyed woman, yet Joseph Goodman, suspected "green goods" man, valued it more highly than the bulging wallet and sparkling diamonds which the Brooklyn police took from him when he was arrested on Wednesday.

Goodman, who had been arrested on a technical charge of vagrancy, was discharged by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Court yesterday. Goodman went over to Police Headquarters to get his property. Capt. Reynolds handed him his wallet and diamonds and a small book. Goodman opened the book eagerly and took from between the leaves a small, well-thumbed picture of a woman.

"Who is she?" asked Capt. Reynolds.

"That's my good old mother," replied Goodman. "I've carried that picture around with me for twenty-five years and would not part with it for all I am worth. If I had followed the course she marked out for me I would be better off to-day."

CHRISTIAN BECOMES A JEWESS.

A girl's renunciation of Christianity that she might become the wife of an adherent of the Jewish faith and the eventful courtship which preceded her conversion are the subjects of much discussion in the Harlem social world. The bride was Miss Grace S. Moynan, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moynan, of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The Moynans are wealthy. They have a handsome country home at Elberon, N. J., and Mr. Moynan is one of the principal stockholders in a Philadelphia glass company. The bridegroom is Albert Lewis, twenty-seven years old, who is in the advertising business and who is a son of Samuel A. Lewis, editor and proprietor of The Hebrew Leader. His elder brother, Joseph, forty years of age, also courted Miss Moynan, but Albert finally won her heart and hand, though not until after many protests on the part of her parents.

As their daughter's health was giving way under the strain, they consented to the marriage and the necessary change of faith. Accordingly Miss Moynan went to the home of Rabbi Birkowitz, in Elberon, and, with the exercises usual under such conditions, entered into the Jewish faith. Her given name at the same time was changed from Grace to Rebecca, while her mother's name was changed from Sarah to Rachel and her father's from William to Isaac. Then Miss Moynan went to her home, where she was married to Mr. Lewis according to the Jewish rites.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have left home for an extended bridal tour.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John C. Furman.

John C. Furman died suddenly in the Adirondacks yesterday. Mr. Furman had been ailing for two years past, and it was thought at one time last Winter that he would not live until Spring. He was taken to Fort Monroe, Va., in February and the change to the milder climate brought about an improvement in his health. He went to the Adirondacks in June, but the disease from which he suffered had obtained too strong a hold upon his constitution and he had failed rapidly of late.

John C. Furman was the son of the late John M. Furman, and was a brother of Mrs. James M. Waterbury and Mrs. Frank Lazarus, and a half-brother of Silas C. Furman and Mrs. W. Bond Emerson, his father having married for a second time Miss Virginia Holmes. He was about forty-two years old, and was born in this city. As a young man he was very well known in New York society, and when the Cordage Trust was first formed, through his brother-in-law, James M. Waterbury, who was head of the trust, he was made an officer of the organization, and acquired a small fortune. He leased a large house near the Country Club at Westchester, which he fitted up most luxuriously and where he entertained lavishly.

With the failure of the trust, in 1893, he lost not only his fortune, but all his available means and was obliged to sacrifice all his property. The blow was so severe that he was unable to recover from it. His health failed and he gradually drifted out of social life. He was a member, until recently, of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Country, and New York Yacht Clubs, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

Although it has been understood that many people lost largely in Cordage securities through their investments on Mr. Furman's advice, it was always felt that he himself had been deceived as to the value of the property, and much sympathy has always been expressed for him in his misfortunes and his resultant illness, which is now followed by his death.

Capt. Joseph Hale.

Capt. Joseph Hale of the Third United States Infantry died at St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday, as the result of malarial fever contracted in Cuba. He was born at Salem, Mass., in 1840, and at the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the Third Massachusetts, which was a three months' regiment. When that regiment was mustered out he was transferred to the regular army and enrolled in the Eleventh United States Infantry. He served through the entire war in the Army of the Potomac, and was once wounded. He received his first commission from President Lincoln, and at the close of the war held a First Lieutenancy. When war was declared against Spain last April he was Captain in the Third United States Infantry, and stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn. He went to Cuba in the first expedition, which landed at Daiquiri, and was Acting Major of his battalion in the rifle pits in front of El Caney. After the capitulation of Santiago he had an attack of malaria, and was sent to the captured Spanish vessel Los Angeles, which had been converted into a hospital ship. Toward the last of August he reported for duty as well, and came to Montauk Point on the Yale. Immediately upon his arrival he had an attack of malarial fever, which caused his death. He is survived by one daughter, the wife of First Lieut. Hamilton Smith of the Third United States Infantry. The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, at Passaic, N. J., on Saturday.

Frederick Mead.

Frederick Mead, the senior member of the firm of Frederick Mead & Co. of this city, died on Wednesday at his country home, at Greenwich, Conn., in his eighty-second year. Mr. Mead had for twenty-six years been a member of the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank, and the surviving members of the board at a special meeting yesterday passed resolutions on his death. Mr. Mead is survived by a widow, who was a Miss Scribner. Funeral services will be held to-day at the Second Congregational Church at Greenwich

The Rev. Dr. Elmer Yocum.

The

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 280 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 57 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEAL IN NEW 3 PER CENT.

U. S. Government Bonds
Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S 4½ per cent. Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock; SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 per cent. Bonds and Common Stock; COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S 4½ per cent. Bonds and Preferred Stock; NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S 5 per cent. Bonds; PITTSBURG JUNCTION R. R. COMPANY'S First Mortgage 6% Bonds, Second Mortgage 5% Bonds, and Preferred and Common Stock, and PITTSBURG JUNCTION TERMINAL CO.'S 5 per cent. Bonds:

The Advisory Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization has formulated a plan for the Reorganization or consolidation of the above-named railroad companies, and the undersigned have consented to undertake as Managers the consummation of the Plan.

Deposits of the above-mentioned securities must be made with the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, of New York, on or before November 1, 1898, after which date no further deposits of such Bonds or Stocks will be accepted except in each instance in the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary for all securities deposited.

COPIES OF THE PLAN AND FULL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, OR FROM THE DEPOSITARY, OR FROM ALVIN W. KRECH, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated October 12, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of $1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds and coupons thereto attached of the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company, (Central Branch Union Pacific,) said bonds being secured by mortgage dated May 1st, 1865, that the undersigned is now prepared to pay the proportionate amount due upon said bonds and coupons on account of the foreclosure sale of said property by decree of United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.

Notice is further given to the holders of such bonds and coupons to present the same to the undersigned at his office in the Central National Bank Building, in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas, on or before Saturday, October 29th, 1898.

Notice is further hereby given that by the terms of the decree foreclosing the above-described mortgage the holder of such bonds and coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment at the time and place above specified shall be entitled to any interest after such date out of the proceeds of the sale.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

Mo., Kan. & East. 2nd 5s
FOR SALE BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market stronger.

Speculators short of stocks seemed to be in nervous mood yesterday. In a number of business quarters developments of encouraging character were disclosed, with the result that many speculators on the short side deemed it the part of prudence to even up. The immediate result was that very generally throughout the market a rally was produced. But little show of outside buying appeared anywhere. Outside the movements of professionals the market seemed to be let alone, the day's total business barely reaching 300,000 shares, of which over 100,000 were furnished by Sugar and Tobacco Trusts. In two or three railroad stocks the transactions aggregated 10,000 shares apiece, but generally trading was restricted beyond what has been even the recent average.

Conservative interests still incline to advise that the present is a good time in Wall Street to rest and wait—pending a settlement of conspicuous matters discussed as uncertainties.

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Though on the Stock Exchange there was an affectation to ignore its influence, action taken by the Bank of England in advancing its discount rate yesterday morning was regarded in important circles as something of a deterrent. For reasons that involve Old World politics, as well as business affairs, money seems to be working to substantially higher rates, not only at London, but generally throughout Europe; and this may for a time exert influence here, more especially in inducing foreign investors to hold aloof from opportunities to buy American stocks because of better immediate returns for funds loaned at home. Effects may also show in the international movement of gold, and anticipated heavy importations here may be checked.

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Especially in Sugar Trust the short interest yesterday was active, the manipulators of that stock being able to scare smaller traders into covering. For days past Sugar Trust shares have been commanding a sharp premium for delivery, and this yesterday rose to a point where it became a considerable burden to shorts who in the situation saw possibilities of severe squeezes. Sugar Trust stock gained about 3 points on this sort of a rush to buy, but when the day was done the borrowing premium had been substantially reduced. And there were indications that the demands of the shorts had been to some extent supplied directly from inside sources. One of the interesting phases of recent Sugar Trust manipulation has been that the stock has commanded a continual premium from the time it began to break when it was up close to 150.

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Government bonds were strong, the 3s making a new high-record price. There were sales of $76,500 3s, coupon, at 105⅝@105⅛@105¾@105⅝; $300 do, registered, at 104¾, and $2,200 do, small, at 105⅝.

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In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78¼, seller 20, flat.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅞	Nat. Lead Co.	⅞
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅞	N. J. Central	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	1
B. & O. pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. B. & Q.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & Sou.	½	Pacific Coast	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Penn. Railroad	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pullman Car	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consolidated Ice	1	St. Paul, M. & M.	4½
Great North. pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	⅞
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Union Pacific	½
Inter. Paper Co.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
L. E. & W. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Louis. & Nash.	¾	Manhattan Cons.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	5½
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. P. & Om. pf.	½
F. W. & M. pf.	1¼	23rd Avenue	7
Laclede Gas	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Mil. & Nor. 1st con. 6s	1¾
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	4¾	Pitts. & West. 4s	1¼
G., H. & H. 5s	1	St. P. & N. Pac. 6s	1½
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $132,964,662; balance, $8,595,423; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,075,501.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market slightly firmer. Posted rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅛@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24¾, less 1-16 for long, and 5.23¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c premium@par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium, telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅜, to 8⅞, and St. Paul, ¼, to 111. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 118½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 34⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 78, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, Illinois Central at 112½, Louisville and Nashville at 55⅞, New York Central at 118½, Erie at 13⅜, and Pennsylvania at 60¼. British consols declined ⅝, to 109 1-16, for money, and 5-16, to 109¼, for the account.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £95,000, circulation decreased £456,000, bullion decreased £550,991, other securities decreased £444,000, other deposits decreased £1,265,000, public deposits decreased £899,000, notes reserve decreased £229,000, and Government securities decreased £1,340,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 46.30 per cent., compared with 44.20 per cent. last week, against an advanced from 43.56 per cent. to 43.71 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 38,900,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 13,375,000f., gold on hand decreased 9,550,000f., bills discounted increased 52,525,000f., and silver on hand decreased 6,300,000f.

THIRD AVENUE WEAKNESS.

Third Avenue Railroad stock yesterday touched the lowest price at which it has sold this year, sales being made at 145, a drop of 7 full points from the last sale on the Stock Exchange. On Feb. 16 of this year the stock sold at 194½. Issues of new stock and practically official denials of the electrical equipment rumors have been responsible for much liquidation of Third Avenue.

TOBACCO TRUST PRESIDENCY.

Wall Street discussed reports at the close of business yesterday representing that Mr. James B. Duke is to retire from the Presidency of the Tobacco Trust. No corroboration of the rumors could be obtained. A representative of the Stock Exchange House in the Mills Building credited with having recently liquidated a large part of the stock holdings of President Duke, declined to discuss the matter, saying:

"I don't know anything about it, and if I did I couldn't tell you."

Accompanying the rumor of President Duke's retirement was the report that his successor as head of the Tobacco Trust may be Mr. Herbert E. Terrell.

BRITISH DISCOUNTS HIGHER.

The Bank of England's advance in the discount rate yesterday was much of a surprise to Wall Street. The 1 per cent. advance was larger than is usually made, the rate being put at 4 per cent., against 3 per cent. which has hitherto prevailed. Sympathetically with the London discount market that of other foreign centres showed increased figures. And simultaneously with the news of the action of the Bank of England's Directors came the announcement of further importations of gold.

SUGAR TRADE SETTLEMENTS.

Again yesterday Wall Street settled the sugar trade war in a most positive manner—a repetition of the Street's daily pastime for the last sixty days. Sugar Trust was bought aggressively all day, the greater part of the buying coming from covering by shorts. It is significant that the stock, which on Wednesday night commanded a loaning rate of ⅛ of 1 per cent., yesterday afternoon commanded but 1-16—showing the diminution of the short interest in the stock.

In Sugar trade quarters there are general fears of further substantial cuts in the price of refined sugars this week.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUOYANCY.

Northern Pacific stocks were again conspicuously strong yesterday. The common was the most active issue on the list, and at the same time one of the strongest, selling up to 41½ and closing practically at that price. The preferred advanced to 76⅝, and retained nearly all of its gain to the close. Friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan are talking with new confidence on both the Northern Pacific issues, and much of yesterday's buying came from these quarters. Business associates of Gov. Flower were also conspicuous as purchasers. London cables reported German buying of the common stock abroad.

Wall Street talk regarding the coming dividend on Northern Pacific common took a change in tone yesterday. People who have previously been stoutly asserting that there was no possibility of a dividend on the stock yesterday admitted that recent agreements between influential interests have made the dividend at the end of the year practically assured.

THE FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the organization of the new Federal Steel Company, the following Directors having been elected at a meeting Wednesday night:

J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Bacon of New York; Marshall Field, Norman B. Ream, and H. H. Porter of Chicago; E. H. Gary, D. O. Mills, R. P. Flower, and C. C. Cuyler of New York; Samuel Mather of Cleveland, Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, Benjamin C. Van Dyke of New Jersey, and Charles C. Cliff and Charles McVeagh of New York.

Mr. Elbert H. Gary is the President and general counsel. Mr. H. H. Porter is Chairman of the board, and Mr. Richard Trimble is Secretary and Treasurer.

According to President Gary's statements, the Federal Steel Company will begin operating with $15,000,000 in cash and with $25,000,000 cash assets available for working capital.

Without exception, the new Directors are men well known in the world of finance, and the make-up of the board shows well the several powerful interests identified with the Federal Company.

Now that the organization of the company has been formally effected, its securities are to be listed upon the Stock Exchange. And it is not unlikely that they will immediately take their position among the foremost of Wall Street stocks.

TO BUY PITTSBURG AND WESTERN.

Pittsburg and Western 4s were again notably strong yesterday, selling up to 95¼, the highest price which they have recently touched. The bonds were among the most active in the bond market.

During the day Wall Street news agencies announced that the deal has successfully gone through under which Lake Erie and Western and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg interests are to secure control of Pittsburg and Western. And it was furthermore intimated in some high quarters that this development is responsible for the recent weakness of Lake Erie and Western preferred, and the rumors of a reduction in the dividend on that stock, inasmuch as a new issue of Lake Erie and Western bonds may be required to enable that company to carry out its plans for the purchase.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

No new engagements of European gold were announced yesterday, and the total of the present movement, which began Aug. 2, remains at $20,925,000. By the steamship Trave, which arrived yesterday, came $555,000 in sovereigns, consigned as follows: Lazard Frères, £60,000; National City Bank, £30,500, and Kountze Brothers, £20,000.

A LUMBER TRADE COMBINATION.

Twenty-four Northwestern lumber properties, said to be willing to enter a pool which is to have over $15,000,000 capital, are named by The Chicago Times-Herald, which adds:

"If the project is consummated, as is regarded quite likely, a combination of great power in commercial circles will have been formed. The mills the promoters of the combine propose to take into the deal are situated in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Iowa.

"These properties will be bought outright by a stock company that will conduct the business of all the concerns under one firm name. In this way thousands of dollars now going into the current expenses of each of the twenty-four factories will be saved and will be a clear gain. The companies are said to be ready and anxious to sell."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance in Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

Increase of $15,627 in surplus earnings of Flint and Pere Marquette for August, making an increase of $27,458 since Jan. 1.

Federal Steel Company ready to begin business.

Decrease of $18,283,117 in domestic exports from United States during September, but increase of $88,755,056 since Jan. 1.

Election of W. Travers Gray, Charles H. Bean, Jacob Field, and James H. Parker to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Denial of rumors that American Spirits Manufacturing Company will be absorbed by the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

Decrease of $48,333 in Pacific Coast's net earnings for August, but increase of $380,860 since Dec. 1

Abner McKinley, brother of the President, to be a bidder at sale of Ohio Southern Railroad to-morrow.

Arrival of $500,000 gold from Europe.

Statement by T. Jefferson Coolidge, a Director, that he does not believe Mr. Perkins will retire from the Presidency of the Burlington to take the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Annual meeting of stockholders of Norfolk and Western, and re-election of retiring Board of Directors.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$3,175
Central of Georgia	1,134
Flint & Pere Marquette	2,782
Norfolk & Western	35,128
Ohio River	94
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	27,902
Total increase, 6 roads	$70,215
Increase previously reported	457,024
Total increase, 30 roads	$527,239

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$5,724
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	1,572
Pittsburg & Western	3,196
Total decrease, 3 roads	$10,492
Increase previously reported	80,662
Total decrease, 17 roads	$91,154
Net increase	436,085

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	217	218½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	113¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	72
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad consol	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12¾	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	120	125
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26	27
Amsterdam preferred	63	65
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	99½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	2½	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101¼	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st 5s	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	127½
Standard Gas pfd.	140	147
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	88½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	101½	102½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	45	48
Barney & Smith common	13	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	29½	29¾
Federal Steel pf.	70	70¼
Glucose common	58½	59
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	88	90
Lorillard Company pf.	19½	20½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	95
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	8	11
Pennsylvania Coal	357	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20½	21½
Standard Distilling pf.	67	68½
Standard Oil Trust	414	415
Tren Potteries Co.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	1	3
Wagner Car Company	162½	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .26, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at .78, 100 Mollie Gibson at .22, 300 Mount Rosa at .16, 500 Ophir at .55, 300 Pharmacist at .05, 200 Sierra Nevada at .73, and 1,000 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange, 100 shares of Miami sold at .40, 300 Rocky Mountain at .12, buyer 30@09½, and 60,000 Sentinel at .007, buyer 60@.004.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.77	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.17	Kings & Fem. I.	.02
Best & Belcher	.17	La Crosse	.08
Breece	1.00	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.08	Little Chief	.18
Cal. B. H.	.15	Mexican	.15
Challar	.05	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.13
Com. Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	Plymouth Con	.07
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.70
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con	1.65
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con	.17
Gould & Curry	.05	Utah	.06
Hale & Norcross	.75	Yellow Jacket	.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.50
Belcher	.08	Occidental	.65
Best & Belcher	.20	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Brunswick Con.	.08	Potosi	.12
Cal. B. H.	.55	Quicksilver	1.25
Challar	.13	Quicksilver pf	3.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.07
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	.68	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con	.20
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.06
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con	.20	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.12	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.16	Anaconda	.40
Hale & Norcross	.90	Cr. Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	48.00	Cr. & Cr. Creek	.05
Horn Silver	1.10	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.60	Golden Fleece	.20
Julia Con	.01	Isabella	.22
Kings. & Pem.	.12	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.15
Leadville Con	.08	Pharmacist	.04
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.15	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.15	Union	.18
Ontario	3.75	Work	.06

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Elkton	1.11
Gold Magnet	.001½	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.06	Garfield Con	.11½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Miami	.30	Isabella	.24½
Pilgrim	.002	Jefferson	.06¼
Rocky Mt	.06	Justice	.02
St. F. Caribou	2.50	Lillie	1.12
Waldorf	.02	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Alamo	.03	Mt. Rosa	.17
Anaconda	.45	Old Gold	.004
Anchoria	.73	Sentinel	.003⅞
Cr. Creek Con.	.08¼	Union	.19
Cannon Ball	.005	Work	.07½
Copper Rock	.00½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—It was another copper stock day in Boston, with strength also shown in some other home features. Osceola rose 3¾ to 64¾, and maintained the gain, with large transactions and much bullish talk. Boston and Montana on the declaration of $5 more in dividends ran up 8, to 237, closing at 235. Butte was up 2½, at 31¾, with loss of 1¼ in the afternoon. Tamarack was up 2½, at 178½. Other coppers generally held firm. Santa Ysabel gold reappeared, and was strong at 5½. United States Oil was up ½, at 24. Erie Telephone gained 1, to 75½. Atchison preferred rose ⅝, to 33⅞. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston and Albany	250	252
Boston and Lowell	226	...
Boston and Maine	163	164
Chicago Junc. and Stock Yards	121¾	122
Chicago Junc. and Stock Yards pf.	...	122
Fitchburg pf.	...	105
Old Colony	192	...
West End	85¾	86
West End pf.	107	...

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3½	4
Arnold	18	18¼
Atlantic	26	27½
Boston and Montana	235	...
Butte and Boston	30½	30¾
Calumet and Hecla	575	580
Centennial	18½	18¾
Franklin	13¾	14
Osceola	64¼	64½
Pioneer (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	119	120
Santa Ysabel	5¾	6
Tamarack	177	178
Tecumseh	...	3½
Wolverine	27	27¼

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	277	279
Dominion Coal	26	...
Edison Electric Illuminating	192	195
Erie Telephone	75	76
General Electric	79½	80
General Electric pf.	166	170
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21⅞	22½
Pullman Palace Car	...	193½
United States Oil	24	24⅛
United States Rubber	39	39½
Westinghouse Electric	...	33
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58

Unlisted Securities.

Old Dominion Copper Mining	29	29¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The market was in better shape to-day, and reflected more interest than for some days past. Union Traction's strength was a feature, the stock advancing from 18⅞ to 19⅝. Electric and People's 4s acted in sympathy, and rose to 91½, while Philadelphia Traction sold up to 90¼. The industrials were strong in spots and only fairly active. Marsden held steady around 5⅞@6, while Electric Storage advanced to 37¼; the preferred rose ½, to 44½. United Gas Improvement in the early trading was unchanged at 121¼, but in the afternoon sold down fractionally. There was continued buying of Welsbach, and toward the close it advanced 3, to 45¾. Pennsylvania was fairly steady. Lehigh Valley was slightly higher. In the afternoon, Choctaw preferred showed a slight gain; the common remained steady. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was advanced from 19⅝ to 20¼, on the report that it was arranging to purchase power from the Union Traction Company.

The market closed strong, at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	...	20¼
Nor. Pacific common t. c.	41½	41⅝
Nor. Pacific preferred	76	76½
Pennsylvania	58¾	58⅝
Reading t. c.	3¼	3⅜
Reading 1st pf.	20	20¼
Reading pf.	9 13-16	9⅞
St. Paul	107⅞	108½
West. N. Y. & Penn.	37	37¼
Philadelphia Traction	90	90¼
Baltimore Cons.	22¾	23⅛
Union Traction	19⅛	19¾
Electric Storage	37½	38
Electric Storage pf.	44½	45
United Gas Improvement	120½	121
Welsbach Light	43¼	46
New Jersey Traction	50	54
Marsden	5⅞	6
Choctaw	23¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 13, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
107	114	10	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	
36¾	36⅞	2,610	American Cotton Oil..	36½	36¾	36¼	36½	+ ¼
86	87	38	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	86¼	87	86¼	87	
80¼	81	200	Am. Malting Co. pf....	80	80	80	80	+ ¼
128	133	55	American Express	130½	130½	130	130	
11⅝	12	520	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	320	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
112⅝	112⅜	63,255	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	108⅜	112⅝	108⅜	112⅛	+ 2⅝
106¼	106¾	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	+ ⅜
3	89	2,000	Am. Steel & W. pf....	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝	+ ⅛
119⅝	119⅞	38,505	American Tobacco	118¼	120⅛	119⅛	119⅞	+ ⅞
11	12	100	Ann Arbor	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
12¼	12¾	150	At., T. & S. F.	33¾	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	33⅞	5,189	At., T. & S. F. pf....	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
68¼	68⅜	100	B. & O. pf., when iss..	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	6¼	200	B. & O. Southw. pf....	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	+ ⅜
3	3¼	725	Bay State Gas	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	65¾	15,561	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	3	3	3	3	
122	122¼	435	Brooklyn Union Gas..	64¾	66	64¾	65⅝	− ¼
52	53¼	6	Canada Southern	123	123	122½	123	+ 1¼
25½	26	1,125	Central Pacific	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	− ¼
21⅜	21¼	610	Chesapeake & Ohio....	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
115	115⅞	7,111	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
14⅜	14½	2,715	Chicago Great West..	114	115⅛	114¼	115	+ ⅝
39⅜	39½	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
28½	29	2	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	40	40⅝	39¾	40⅜	+ ⅛
107⅞	108	14,615	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	28	28	28	28	− ⅛
159¼	160	428	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	107⅜	108⅛	107⅝	108⅛	+ ⅛
131	131¼	360	Chicago & Northw....	159	159½	159	159½	+ 1
101⅝	101⅞	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	130¾	131⅜	130⅝	131⅛	+ ⅜
8	8½	216	Chi. Term. Trans....	100⅞	102	100⅞	101⅜	+ ⅜
33⅜	34⅛	445	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	7¾	8	7¾	8	− ¼
40¼	41	800	C., C., C. & St. L....	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅝	
16¾	16⅞	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
44¾	45	280	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅝
4	4½	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	
47	48	200	Consolidated Ice	4	4¼	4	4¼	
104	104½	495	Delaware & Hudson....	47¼	47¾	47	47	+ ¼
	148	5	Del., Lack. & West....	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	− 1
54¼	54⅜	200	Denver & R. G. pf....	148	148	148	148	+ ¼
13⅜	13¼	400	Erie	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	
33⅜	34½	222	Erie 1st pf.....	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	17½	600	Erie 2d pf.....	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
35	40	100	F. & P. M. pf.....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	+ ¼
39	79¾	347	General Electric	39	39	39	39	− 1
139¾	140	4,050	Great Northern pf....	79¾	79¾	79½	79¾	− ¼
36½	37	200	Hawaiian Sugar	136	140½	136	139	+ 4¼
109	109¼	661	Illinois Central	35½	36	35½	36	+ 1½
54¼	55	1,598	International Paper ..	108⅝	109¼	108⅝	109¼	+ ¼
33	33½	500	Iowa Central pf.....	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	+ ⅛
46	47	510	Laclede Gas	32¼	33¼	32¼	33	+ ¼
14¼	14¾	350	Lake Erie & Western..	46¼	46	46	46	+ ½
47	54	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
54⅜	54¾	2,085	Long Island	61	61⅜	61	61⅜	+ 1¼
95	95¼	14,815	Louisville & Nashville.	46	46	46	46	
163¼	164	2,719	Manhattan Con	54¼	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	+ ¾
106	108	30	Metropolitan St. Ry....	93⅞	95¼	93½	95	+ 1½
122¾	124¾	100	Michigan Central	162⅞	164	162⅞	163¾	+ ⅞
105½	106	100	Minn. Iron, t. r., std..	106	106	106	106	
30	30¼	2,895	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	123	123	123	123	
33	33⅜	845	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
175		18	Missouri Pacific	30	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅜	600	Morris & Essex	32⅜	33	32½	33	+ ½
94¼	96	94	National Biscuit Co...	176	176	176	176	
32	33¼	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	32	32	32	32	− ⅛
108	111½	50	National Lead Co.....	96	96	96	96	
8	9	50	National Lead Co. pf..	31¾	32½	31¾	32½	+ ⅞
88	90	200	National Starch 1st pf.	67½	67½	67¼	110	
97	100	200	New Jersey Central...	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
115½	115¾	496	New York Air Brake..	100	100	100	100	+1⅝
	10	10	New York Central.....	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+1
49½	50	600	N. Y., Lack. & West..	124	124	124	124	
6	63	635	Norfolk & West. pf....	49	50	49	50	
41¼	41⅜	62,755	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
76⅜	76¼	7,770	Northern Pacific	39¾	41¼	39¾	41¼	+ ¼
4¼	6	15	Northern Pacific pf..	75½	76⅝	75¾	76¼	+ ⅝
15¾	15¼	110	Ontario & Western....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
46¾	47	604	Pacific Coast	15	15	15	15	
81	84	15	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	+1¼
61¼	63	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	81½	82	81½	82	
32¾	32⅞	420	Pacific Mail	62	62	62	62	
117½	118	1,758	Pennsylvania R. R....	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅝
103⅝	104	3,981	People's Gas, Chicago.	117	117½	117	117½	+ ⅛
42	46	300	P., C., C. & St. L....	103½	104¼	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
9¼	98¾	22	Pitts. & Western. pf..	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
192½	193½	909	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	9	9	9	9	
17	17¼	570	Reading	190⅝	193	190⅝	193	+2½
40⅜	40¼	570	Reading 1st pf.....	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
19⅝	19¾	720	Reading 2d pf.....	40	40¼	40	40⅜	+ ¼
185		20	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
55½	58	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	186	186	186	186	
63¾	64	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	57	57	57	57	+1
11¼	12	500	St. Louis Southw. pf...	11	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
172	175	383	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	169½	169¾	169½	169¾	+ ¼
79⅜	80	200	St. Paul & Omaha....	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
158	160	110	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	159½	159¾	159½	159¾	+ ¼
22½	23½	400	Southern Pacific	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23⅛	− ⅛
8¼	8⅝	420	Southern Railway	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	1,010	Southern Railway pf..	32¾	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅝
6	6½	160	Standard R. & T.....	6¼	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26¾	27	26¼	27	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	600	Texas Pacific	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
140	145	300	Third Avenue	145	145	145	145	− ⅞
33¼	33¾	5,640	Union Pacific	83¾	33⅝	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅛
65⅜	65¾	11,023	Union Pacific pf.....	65¼	65¾	65	65⅝	+ ¼
2	2¼	1,200	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅝	470	United States Leather.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
64½	64⅞	1,200	U. S. Leather pf.....	64¼	64⅝	63¾	64½	+1
39¼	39½	3,670	United States Rubber..	38	39¼	38	39¼	+1½
20¼	20½	1,160	Wabash pf.....	101⅜	102⅞	101¾	102⅞	+1⅛
120	125	10	Wells-Fargo Express..	206	206	204	206	+1⅛
	94⅜	300	West Chicago Street..	120¾	120¾	120¼	120½	− ⅜
91¼	91½	825	Western Union Tel....	93⅜	93¾	93⅜	93½	+ ⅛
3¼	4	300	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	91	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¼
Sales.....		312,683		3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s
3,500.....100½
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000.....109
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
300.....99
Atch, Top & S F
Adjustment 4s
13,000.....70⅝
2,000.....70⅜
8,000.....70⅞
18,000.....71
500.....71¼
7,000.....71¼
1,000.....71⅜
11,000.....71¾
2,000.....71¾
25,000.....71⅝
41,000.....71⅞
20,000.....71¾
Gen 4s
6,000.....93⅜
3,000.....93½
500.....93¾
32,000.....93¼
15,000.....93⅜
500.....93⅜
11,000.....93½
1,000.....93⅜
77,000.....93½
1,000.....93⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s,
When Issued
10,000.....95⅜
6,000.....95½
Balt & Ohio 4s,
When Issued
10,000.....93⅜
10,000.....93¾
Broadway & 7th Av
1st Cons 5s
2,000.....121¼
Brooklyn City 1st
2,000.....114
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
5,000.....89¼
Cent Ohio Reor 1st
11,000.....107
Ches. & O Gen 4½s
10,000.....85⅞
7,000.....86
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
5,000.....116¼
Chic, Mil & St Paul
Con 7s
5,000.....158½
15,000.....159
5,000.....159¾
Chic & N W Ext 4s
14,000.....106
Chic Term Tran 4s
14,000.....80½
43,000.....80¾
2,000.....80¾
1,000.....80⅞
Col & Ninth Av 1st
5,000.....121
Den & R G Imp 5s
6,000.....95⅛
Den & R G Sandy 5s
1,000.....101
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
5,000.....91½
Erie Gen Lien 4s
5,000.....70½
Galv, H & H 5s
2,000.....95
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s
18,000.....96
Illinois Central,
St L Div 3½s
5,000.....93
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st
4,000.....102
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000.....104¾
Kings Co Elev 1st
3,000.....53
2,000.....53¼
3,000.....53
2,000.....53¼
1,000.....54
Louisville & Nashville,
N O & Mob 1st
6,000.....124½
General Mtge 6s
10,000.....119
Louisville & Nashville,
Unified Gold 4s
10,000.....96⅝
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
2,000.....73
5,000.....72⅜
1,000.....73
5,000.....73
11,000.....72⅝
7,000.....73
2,000.....73⅜
2,000.....73½
5,000.....73½
13,000.....74
2,000.....74¼
4,000.....75
2,000.....75
1,000.....75⅛
2,000.....75
2,000.....75½
2,000.....75
L Erie & W 2d 5s
6,000.....100
Met St Ry Gen 5s
15,000.....114
Mex Central Cons 4s
2,000.....62½
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000.....78¼
9,000.....78⅝
Mil & N 1st, 1913,
Consolidated
1,000.....123
Minn & St L 1st
1,000.....143
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
6,000.....88⅞
1,000.....88⅜
4,000.....88½
Mo. Kans & Tex 2d
3,000.....62½
2,000.....62¼
500.....61½
16,000.....62½
Mo Pac 1st Cons
5,000.....104⅜
5,000320f.....104¾
Missouri Pacific 3d
500.....77
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
500.....112¼
Nash, C & St L Con
5,000.....103
5,000.....102¾
Nat Starch M Co 1st
2,000.....103
N Y Central & Hudson,
Mich Cent Col 3½s
8,000.....93¼
N Y Central 1st Coup
2,000.....117½
N. Y. Ont & W Con 5s
6,000.....107⅜
North Pacific 1st 6s
1,000.....116⅜
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
1,000.....100½
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
10,000.....66½
30,000.....66⅝
4,000.....66¾
19,000.....66¾
1,500.....66¾
32,000.....67
19,000.....66⅞
2,000.....67
Oregon R & Nav 4s
2,000.....99½
Oregon Short Line
5,000.....127⅜
Oregon Short Line
Inc A 5s
6,000@5f.....75½
9,000.....75½
50,000.....75½
5,000.....75
Inc B & Col Trust
10,000.....54¾
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
6,000.....105⅝
4,000.....106⅞
5,000.....106⅞
Rio Grande Wn 1st
14,000.....87⅞
St L & San Fr 2d,
Class C
5,000.....116
Manhattan 225
Mechanics 170
Mercantile 167
Merchants' 176
National Union.....230
New York 230
Nineteenth 1200
Nat. Bank of N. A.135
Park 335
Phenix 90
Republic 155⅞
Seaboard National..178
Second National..450
Seventh National..125
State of New York.108
West Side.....275
Western National..130
St L & San Fr 4s
5,000.....79
St L & San Fran,
Southwn Div 5s
4,000.....96¼
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000.....105¾
St L Southwn 1st
5,000.....79¾
11,000.....79½
5,000.....79⅝
St L Southwn 2d Inc
8,000.....31½
St P & Nor Pac 6s
6,000.....131¼
San A & Ar Pass 4s
5,000.....67⅞
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000.....93¾
So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000.....109¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
16,000.....97
6,000.....97¼
Standard R & T 6s
3,000.....77
Standard R & T Inc
5,000.....19½
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000.....102½
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
20,000.....45
Tol & Ohio Central 1st
3,000.....104½
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
3,000.....91
10,000.....92
Union Elevated 1st 6s,
Trust Co Certfs
10,000.....90¾
10,000.....91
10,000.....90¾
19,000.....91
1,000.....90¾
Union Pacific 4s
6,000.....99¾
6,000.....99¼
500.....99
10,000.....99¼
6,000.....99⅜
84,000.....99¼
1,000.....99¼
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
59,000.....94
30,000.....94½
1,000.....94⅜
5,000.....94⅞
35,000.....95
1,000.....95⅛
15,000.....95¾
13,000.....95
Reading Co Gen 4s
10,000.....81⅞
16,000.....82
2,000.....82½
2,000.....83⅜
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
2,000.....80
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
10,000.....97
8,000.....96⅞
1,000.....97
3,000.....97⅛
6,000.....97
St L & San Fran 4s
5,000.....79
St L & San Fran,
Southwn Div 5s
4,000.....96¼
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000.....105¾
St L Southwn 1st
5,000.....79¾
11,000.....79½
5,000.....79⅝
St L Southwn 2d Inc
8,000.....31½
St P & Nor Pac 6s
6,000.....131¼
San A & Ar Pass 4s
5,000.....67⅞
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000.....93¾
So Pac N Mex 1st
10,000.....109¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
16,000.....97
6,000.....97¼
Standard R & T 6s
3,000.....77
Standard R & T Inc
5,000.....19½
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000.....102½
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
20,000.....45
Tol & Ohio Central 1st
3,000.....104½
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
3,000.....91
10,000.....92
Union Elevated 1st 6s,
Trust Co Certfs
10,000.....90¾
10,000.....91
10,000.....90¾
19,000.....91
1,000.....90¾
Union Pacific 4s
6,000.....99¾
6,000.....99¼
500.....99
10,000.....99¼
6,000.....99⅜
84,000.....99¼
1,000.....99¼
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
5,000.....
10,000.....
10,000.....
1,500.....
32,000.....
19,000.....
1,000.....
Wabash 1st 5s
8,000@3.....
1,000.....112½
2,000.....112¾
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000.....
15,000.....88¼
Wabash Deb, Series B
4,000.....81¾
15,000.....32
West Shore Gtd 4s,
Registered
3,000.....100¼
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
35,000.....59⅜
15,000.....59½
75,000.....59¼
2,000.....59½
5,000.....59¾
2,000.....60
$1,878,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America 360
American Exch'nge..171
Broadway 228
Butch. & Drovers'. 67½
Central National...135
Chatham 290
Commerce 206
Continental 126
Corn Exchange.....278
Fourth National...190
Garfield National..1000
German-American ..112
Greenwich 165
Hanover 400
n, & Traders' 470
ving 147½
Leather Manuf'rs'.170
Lincoln National...750
There was a sale of 9 shares of Manhattan 225.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$305,747,832
Gold reserve	244,844,229
Net silver	6,675 089
United States notes in the Treasury	29,938,231
Treasury notes of 1890	1,285,789
Total receipts this day	1,157,315
Total receipts this month	16,883,969
Total expenditures this day	142,291,856
Total expenditures this month	1,740,000
Total expenditures this year	22,670,000
Deposits in National banks	207,418,114
Bank notes received for redemption to-day, $327,578. Government receipts: From customs, $614,758; internal revenue, $835,577; miscellaneous, $106,979.	88,719,005

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..
3s, r., 1918	105¾	106
3s, c., 1918	105⅞	106
3s, 1918, small	105	106
4s, r., 1907	110⅝	110¾
4s, c., 1907	111	..
4s, r., 1925	127⅛	128
4s, c., 1925	127⅛	128
5s, r., 1904	112½	112¾
5s, c., 1904	112½	112¾
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..
American Coal	110	120
Am. Dist. Tel		40
Am. Malting Co..	30¼	31
Am. St. & W. Co.	27½	30
Am. T. & C	96	98
Am. Tobacco pf	118	125
Ann Arbor pf.	35	36
Balt. & Ohio, all in. paid	44½	45
B. & O., when is'd.	31	32
Boston A. L. pf	103	108
Brunswick City	7¾	8¼
Buff., R. & P.	30	35
Buff., R. & P. pf.	67½	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..
Canadian Pacific	83½	83¾
Chi. & Alton	154	159
Chi. & Alton pf	171	..
Chi. & E. Ill	53¼	54½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105	106½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20¼	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	70⅝	73
Chi., Ind. & L.	7½	8
Chi. & N. W. pf.	176	178
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	83	90
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅞
Col. Fuel & I	20¼	22
Col. Midland	6	7
Col. Midland pf	16	17
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5½

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
C. H. V. & T. pf	24	..
Com. Cable	179	..
Consol. Coal	46	91
Consol. Ice pf	87½	174
Consol. Gas Co	172	174
Chi., Bur. & Qy	114½	115
C., R. I. & P.	100⅝	101¼
Chi. & Northw.	131	131
Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14¼
Chi. & Wash.	54¾	54¾
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	93⅝	95¼
Chi. & N. Pac. pf.	33	33¼
Del. & Hud.	104¾	105
Del., Lack. & W.	190½	192
Den. & R. G.	13	13½
Den. & R. G. pf.	80	16
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	2¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Eighth Avenue	360	..
Ev. & T. H.	33	33½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	60	..
Flint & P. M.	10	15
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15
Green Bay & W.	30	31
Ga. R. Claflin	80½	98
Harlem	350	..
Homestake	55	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100
Ill. Steel Co., tr. r., stamped	90	95
Int. Paper Co. pf.	86	87
Iowa Central	8½	9
Joliet & Chicago	100	..
K. C., P. & G.	8¼	..
Kanawha & Mich.	54½	55
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	3	5
Lacledе Gas pf.	91	..
Lake Shore	214½	215
Manhattan Beach	106½	107
Md. Coal pf	45	..
Mexican Central	4⅜	4¾
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Minn. & St. L.	26	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	..
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	58¼	60
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	10	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	22	..
Mobile & Ohio	26¼	28
Nat. Lin. Oil	2¾	3
Nat. Starch	5	7½
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	20
New Cent. Coal	35	40
N. Y. & N. H.	190½	192
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	34¼
Norfolk & So	55	66
Nor. & West	13	15½
Ore. R. & N	53	56
Ore. R. & N. pf	73	77
Ore. Short Line	26	28
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1⅜
Peo. & Eastern	3	5
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	67
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf	5¾	7
Rome, W. & O.	126	..
*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
*Rio G. W. pf	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	18	21
St. L. & San Fran.	7⅜	7⅝
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf	30	30½
St. L. S. W.	4⅝	5¼
St. P. & Duluth	22	24
St. P. & D. pf	87	90
Sil. bullion certfs.	59¾	60¼
Sixth Avenue	200	..
T. P. Land Tr	7	8
Tol. & O. C.	40	45
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West	10	20
Twin City R. T.	26	30
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash	7	7⅞
Wabash pf	18½	19
W. & L. E. pf., 4th ass. paid	1	2¼
Wis. Central	4	8
Wis. Central pf		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
46,710	Am. Sugar Refs.	109	112⅜	108⅝	112½
10	Am. Sug. R. pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4,060	Am. Tobacco	116	120⅜	117⅜	119
90	A. T. & S. F. pf.	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
4,900	Brook. R. T.	64¼	65⅜	64⅛	65⅜
2,730	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	114½	115	114¼	115
5,920	C., M. & St. P.	107½	108⅜	107¼	108
900	C., R. I. & P.	100⅝	102	101¾	101¾
50	Chi. & Northw.	131	131	131	131
220	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
4,900	Manhattan	53⅝	54¾	54⅜	54⅜
30	Mo. Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33⅝
15,020	Nor. Pacific	33¾	33¾	33	33
320	Nor. Pacific pf.	73¾	74¼	73¾	74
1,010	People's Gas	103½	104⅛	103¾	104
100	Reading	17	17	17	17
100	Southern pf.	33½	33½	33⅜	33½
140	Tenn. C. & I.	26½	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
420	Union Pacific	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼
1,080	Union Pac. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
60	U. S. Rubber	38¼	39½	38¼	39½
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	91	91	91	91
$9,000					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$39,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	71	71¼	71	71¼
18,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	86	86	86	86
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d	45	45	45	45
9,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
33,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	59¾	59¾	59¾	59½
$114,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week October.	$33,459	$30,284	$36,652
From July 1	471,202	437,972	420,192
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
1st week October.	$136,200	$133,075	$128,552
From July 1	1,451,143	1,376,570	1,362,564
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	
1st week October.	$107,814	$113,588	$95,660
From July 1	1,197,214	1,036,038	1,015,880
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	
1st week October.	$69,342	$70,914	$54,949
From July 1	986,990	979,254	799,900
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	655	655	655
1st week October.	$68,580	$65,798	$50,174
From Jan. 1	2,278,024	2,086,654	2,002,787
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
1st week October.	$274,307	$239,179	$220,106
From July 1	3,067,135	3,120,369	2,824,862
OHIO RIVER RAILROAD—			
Mileage	224	224	
1st week October.	$27,828	$27,234	$22,979
From Jan. 1	729,202	723,610	752,602
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
1st week October.	$217,238	$199,336	
From July 1	2,026,771	1,890,862	
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week October	$63,817	$67,013	$56,043
From July 1	914,703	883,854	725,689
CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY—for the year ended June 30—

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

George Keene Adds Another to His List of Recent Victories.

MANUEL IN EXCELLENT FORM

He Was Practically Out of the Race at One Time, but a Good Drive Enabled Him to Beat Autumn.

Before George Keene was claimed out of a selling race by Samuel Hildreth he ran in the colors of the Fleischmanns, and his performances were none too consistent. He was always an uncertain quantity in a race, and his races were few and far between. At Morris Park, however, he has been entered almost every day since the meeting opened, and he has put up a good race each time, and several times returned a winner. He was raced so often that the regulars began to joke about the advisability of calling in an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but he surprised almost every one by getting better with every race. After his race on Wednesday, which he won from Tabouret, it was expected that he would be scratched out of the Westchester Highweight Handicap yesterday, but he was not, and, instead, added first money in this event to his owner's credit. He is entered again to-day in a mile and an eighth handicap.

He was by far the best horse in the Westchester Handicap, for he won off from Bangle, who was nearest to him at the end, and he came from behind to do so, and won in comparatively easy fashion. Bendoran made most of the running, but cut it badly when he made the turn into the stretch, and then Bangle forged to the front. It looked an eighth of a mile from the finish as if the latter would win easily, but Clauson called on George Keene and he came like a flash from a gun, passing all the others and winning as described above.

The Hunter Handicap was robbed of its chief interest when Briar Sweet was withdrawn, for even with her impost of 131 pounds it is probable that the sister to Dr. Hasbrouck would have beaten her field. She has not been defeated this year, and her owner, W. B. Jennings, evidently means to keep her name untarnished by defeat. Kenmore Queen proved herself the best of those that remained, for she came from behind in the stretch after Martha H. had quit and won in a drive by half a length from Laverock.

Manuel, who has always shown a disposition to go a distance, showed up in excellent shape in the mile race for two-year-olds, and, judging from his race, he will be a grand three-year-old unless something unlooked-for accident hurts him this Winter. It is a rare thing to see a two-year-old, even at this late part of the season, practically out of a mile race in the first half and then come with a terrific burst of speed at the end. This was what Manuel did, and his gameness enabled him to snatch a head victory from Autumn on the finish line. Another feature of the running with Cormorant, but in the stretch he appeared to have his field safe. Manuel was away back, but Spencer began to gruel him and away he came, passing the others and just nailing Autumn by the shortest possible head.

The association decided yesterday to give another extra day's racing next Friday.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $100 to second and $50 third. Last five and one-half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time, 1:05.

1—Trolley, W. B. Jennings's b. m., 4 years, by Martinburst-May H., 126 pounds, 9 to 5 (even) 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Sam's Angel, J. Joyner's ch. m., 4, 116, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Counsellor Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., 2, 112, 4 to 1.....(Coyle)

Red Spider, 97, 30 to 1. (Mackin;) Armament, 112, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Woodbird, 98, 7 to 1, (Barnes;) Takanassee, 120, 12 to 1, (Taral;) King Slocum, 105, 30 to 1, (Jones,) and Inspection, 108, 30 to 1, (Wolfman) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners during the meeting; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:23.

1—Glaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., by Falsetto-Glimpse, 99 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2..(Burns.)
2—Tendresse, J. Rowe & Co.'s ch. f., 93, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Corberley.)
3—Great Neck, Oneck Stable's ch. c, 104, 8 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Passaic, 104, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Letida, 95, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) Col. Tenny, 91, 15 to 1, (Ryan;) King's Pride, 100, 6 to 1, (Maher,) and The Hub, 99 4 to 1, (Weber,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a gallop by six lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Hunter Handicap, for fillies three years old. By subscription of $15 each, with $250 additional to start, with $1,200 added, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and an eighth over the hill. Time—1:55¾.

1—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Ben Strome-Rose Leaf, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Laverock, W. Hendrie's b. f., 107, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Callaline, S. C. Hildreth's ch. f., 110, 7 to 1.....(Clawson)

Lydian Belle, 114, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Martha L., 105, 3 to 1, (Burns,) and Clonsilla, 107, 6 to 1, (Turner,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Westchester Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,200 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:22¾.

1—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3 years, by Omondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 127 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson.)
2—Bangle, E. S. Gardner's b. c., 126, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher.)
3—Warrenton, W. Oliver's b. c., 3, 122, 4 to 1. (Taral.)

Rhinelander, 103, 4 to 1, (Burns;) Bendoran, 124, to 1, (Spencer,) and Lady Marian, 100, 15 to 1, (Barnes,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Manuel, George J. Long's b. c., by Bob Miles-Espanita, 110 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2..(Spencer)
2—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 107, 4 to 1 and out.....(Maher)
3—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 110, 15 to 1.....(Jones)

Duke of Middleburg, 110, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Mr. Fitzsimmons, 100, 20 to 1, (Clawson,) and Jarvlander, 101, 60 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,200 in 1897 or 1898, at ten pounds above the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 105 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Estaca, J. C. Quinn's b. h., 4, 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 3, 101, 4 to 1.....(Burns)

Banquo II., 106, 15 to 1, (Jones;) Knight of the Garter, 106, 20 to 1, (Turner;) Premier, 101, 20 to 1, (Hadley;) Oxnard, 98, 6 to 1, (Clawson,) and Tinge, 106, 12 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

The Card To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Swiftmas	129	Toluca 111
Kinnikinic	125	Swamp Angel 107
Royal Stag	124	Mazarine 105
George Keene	123	His Majesty 97
St. Callatine	103	Marito 90

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Animus	109	Deceptive 101
Favonius	107	Valdiva 100
Imitation	103	Tophet 100
Big Indian	103	Sol 95
Strangest	102	Neuberger 95

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	127	Sailor King 105
Macy	114	Burla 103
George Keene	114	Twinkler 100
Banastar	112	Charuna 90
Warrenton	109	

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

Village Pride	109	Tyran 95
Specialist	109	Avoca 93
Mercia	105	Incandescent 93
Golden Days	103	Coquena 89
Freak	101	Chivalrous 89
St. Sophia	101	Halo 89
Tartan	101	Lolter 89
Exit	97	Fray 89
Lelia Smith	95	Miss Order 84
Rose O'Lee	95	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Headlight II.	107	Atlantus 101
Oxnard	105	Hanlon 101
Continental	104	Sissher 99
Banquo II.	104	Field Lark 99
Myth	104	Long Acre 99
Scotch Plaid	102	Uncle Louis 91
Reseifer	101	

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

High Degree	115	Frances Booker 105
Black Venus	115	Effervescent 105
Prestidigitatrice	105	Claroba 105
Lady Lindsey	105	Helen Thomas 105

Parkway Driving Club Races To-day.

The management of the Parkway Driving Club, Brooklyn, whose recent free-for-all trot and pace and 2:24-class trot were declared off on account of rain, has reopened a free-for-all trot and pace, purse $400, and a 2:24-class trot, purse $300, for to-day. Both classes have been filled. The first race will be called at 1 P. M.

THE LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—To-day's races of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association resulted as follows:

First Race.—2:15 Class; pacing. Purse, $1,000.

Belle Boy, ch. g., by Hill Boy, Pollitt)	2	1	1	1
Joe Bailey, br. g., (Hukill)	2	1	1	1
Blaze Boy, ch. g., (McHenry)	6	3	2	2
Jim Pugh, b. g., (Boardman)	4	2	3	4
Fannie Putnam, b. m., (McDowell)	3	6	4	3
Edgar H., c. g., (Carey)	5	5	dis.	
Edward B., b. g., (Curry)				dis.

Time—2:11¾; 2:09½; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

Second Race.—2:17 Class; trotting. Purse, $1,000.

Bonnatella, b. m., by Rostok Kossack, (C. Jameson)	1	1	1	1
Sister Alice, b. m., (G. McHenry)	8	2	2	2
Black Raven, blk. m., (G. Jameson)	2	3	8	
Josephine Dixon, b. m., (Chandler)	4	7	3	
Epsy Boy, blk. s., (Powell)	9	4	6	
Miss Sligo, b. m., (Highfield)	5	5	10	
Minnie Birchwood, b. m., (McDowell)	10	8	5	
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Gosnell)	6	12	11	
Dr. Robinson, br. g., (Cochran)	12	6	11	
Red Ray, b. g., (Hussey)	11	11	7	
Bell M., ch. m., (Thayer)	3	9	dr	

Time—2:13¾; 2:13½; 2:13¾.

Third Race.—2:11 Class; pacing. Purse, $1,000.

Hal B., s. s., by Hal Dillard, (Snow)	1	1	2	8	10	1		
Nora L., b. m., (Hutching)	5	5	5	1	1	2		
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry)	8	7	1	2	2	3		
Effie Powers, b. m., (Scott)	2	2	3	7	9	ro		
Pinta, b. m., (West)	9	3	9	3	5	ro		
Nellie Bruce, b. m., (O'Neill)	7	10	8	6	3	ro		
Kitty R., br. m., (Rogers)	6	6	6	4	4	ro		
Oddity, ch. m., (Jacobs)	4	4	7	10	7	ro		
Hydrogan, b. s., (McCarthy)	10	9	10	5	8	ro		
Evangeline, rn. m., (McLaughlin)	3	1	dr					

Time—2:10¾; 2:09½; 2:09¾; 2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12.

Fourth Race.—Walnut Hill Cup for 2:17 Class; trotting. Purse, $3,000.

Nico, b. g., by Arcon, dam Maggie Sultan, (Titor)	1	1	1					
Improvidence, b. m., (Rea)	2	2	4					
Tudor Chimes, b. m., (Geers)	4	3	2					
Dufour, b. g., (Lyons)	3	5	4					
White Points, b. g., (McCarthy)	5	4	5					

Time—2:12½; 2:11¼; 2:12¾.

Fifth Race.—2:20 Class for Pacers. Purse, $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Grace Tipton, ch. m., by Simmons, (Benson)	4	1	2
Waggo, b. m., (McGown)	6	2	1
Lily of the Valley, (Matthis)	1	3	4
Santa Fa, ch. m., (Saunders)	3	6	3
Alpa W., b. m., (Smith)	2	5	6
Laundry Boy, b. g., (Jones)	2	5	dr

Time—2:15; 2:13½; 2:14¾.

THE RACES AT NEWMARKET.

To Sloane Wins One Event and Is Unplaced in One.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket second October meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut filly Myakka, by Sensation, out of Magnetic, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey, won the Prendergast Stakes. This race is for 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Five horses ran over the two-year-old course, distance 5 furlongs and 140 yards. The betting was 13 to 8 against Myakka.

The Ditch Mile Nursery was won by the Duke of Portland's two-year-old bay colt Latheronwheel. Tod Sloane rode Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's brown filly Thérèse II., but his mount was unplaced. This event is a handicap of 200 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each for starters, (to go to the second,) for two-year-olds. Seven horses ran over the two-year-old course, and the betting was 5 to 2 against Thérèse II.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New York Defeats the Washington at the Polo Grounds—Clever Pitching by Rusie.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	101	47	.682
Baltimore	96	52	.649
Cincinnati	92	60	.605
Chicago	85	67	.559
Cleveland	80	66	.548
Philadelphia	78	70	.527
New York	76	73	.510
Pittsburg	72	76	.486
Louisville	68	80	.459
Brooklyn	53	91	.368
Washington	51	100	.338
St. Louis	39	111	.260

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 5; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 6.
Baltimore, 6; Boston, 5.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Chicago in Louisville.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

The New Yorks began their closing series at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by defeating the Washingtons. The only feature of the game was the pitching of Rusie and Mercer. The former tried hard, as it was to be his last work of the season, and he was anxious to close with a victory. Puhl, a young third baseman from New London, played for the first time with the locals. He did not have much of a chance to show his true form and appeared nervous. He will be kept at third base in the two remaining games. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
V'Hait'n, cf.	2	1	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	3	3	4	0	
Seymour, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0	
Foster, lf.	1	1	1	0	1	
Puhl, 3b.	1	1	0	2	2	
Warner, c.	1	0	1	2	0	
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total.	5	7	24	15	3	

WASHINGTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	
Selbach, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Casey, 3b.	0	2	2	0	0	
Freeman, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	
Smith, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	
Farrell, c.	0	1	5	0	1	
Davis, 1b.	0	0	7	0	2	
Gettney, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	
Mercer, p.	0	0	0	2	2	
Total.	3	5	24	10	7	

New York	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Farrell, G. Davis, and Doyle. Two-base hits—G. Davis, 2; Foster. First base by errors—New York, 3; Washington, 2. First base on balls—Off Mercer, 1. Struck out—By Rusie, 3; by Mercer, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

BROOKLYNS LOSE TWO GAMES.

Orth's Pitching Proves Too Much for Them in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Philadelphias won two games from the Brooklyns this afternoon and thereby clinched their place in the first division. Orth pitched both games and with the exception of the third inning of the second game had the visitors guessing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Douglass, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	
Delehanty, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Lajoie, 2b.	2	3	5	4	0	
Flick, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	
McFarl'd, c.	1	1	2	2	0	
Cross, ss.	0	1	5	4	0	
Orth, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	5	10	27	12	0	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Magoon, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	
Daly, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0	
Hallman, 3b.	0	1	0	0	1	
Smith, c.	0	1	2	0	0	
Yeager, p.	0	0	1	3	0	
Total.	1	4	24	11	1	

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	..	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Cross, Sheckard, Hallman. Stolen bases—Cooley, Lajoie, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Orth, 3; by Yeager, 2. Double play—Lajoie and Cross. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Orth, 4. Hit by pitcher—Hallman. Wild pitch—Yeager.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	
Douglass, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0	
Delehanty, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Lajoie, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	
Flick, rf.	2	1	2	0	1	
Lauder, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0	
McFarl'd, c.	1	2	2	0	0	
Cross, ss.	1	0	0	2	2	
Orth, p.	1	1	0	1	0	
Total.	9	10	15	9	3	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	
Jones, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	
Sheckard, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	
Magoon, ss.	0	0	2	1	3	
Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	
Hallman, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	
Grim, c.	0	2	0	4	1	
Hopper, p.	1	0	0	4	1	
Total.	6	6	15	9	2	

Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	3	—9				
Brooklyn	1	1	0	2	3	0	—8			

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Lauder, Jones. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Douglass. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Orth, 1. Double play—Lauder, Lajoie, and Douglass. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Hopper, 8. Hit by pitcher—Griffin, Grim. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Smith.

Baltimore, 6; Boston, 5.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—Several Baltimore players were affected with stage fright, apparently, in the initial inning of to-day's game, and as a consequence four hits and four runs were made by the Bostons. The latter were off in their work at times, however, and in the seventh inning two bases on balls, two singles, and a force hit gave the Baltimores three runs and the game. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	..	—6
Boston	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 5; Boston, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Heyden; Boston, Willis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Gardner pitched a good game, but Taylor did better, and was well supported at critical stages. A party of Knights Templars from Mount Vernon, Ohio, presented to Wolverton, the Pittsburg player, a bouquet of flowers and a purse. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0—5

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Schriver; Chicago, Taylor and Nichols. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Veteran Cricketers in a Match.

There was an interesting cricket match played on the grounds of the Belmont Cricket Club yesterday between the veterans of New York and Philadelphia. The New Yorkers were led by Henry Martin, and the Philadelphians were under the leadership of Capt. John P. Green. The New Yorkers had a team which was strong in batting, but weak in bowling, and dearth of talent in the latter department deprived them of a victory. After running up a score of 236, the game looked like a sure win for New York, but E. D. Toland put up a vigorous innings of 75 for the Philadelphians, while Capt. Green and J. Henry played steady, the game resulting in a tie.

Brooklyn Latin School Defeated.

The elevens of the Brooklyn Latin and Polytechnic Preparatory Schools played the opening game in the Long Island Interscholastic championship series at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. Poly presented a heavier and better drilled team and won easily. Kernan scored four touchdowns, two of which resulted from long runs around the Latin schools' left end. Bertenshaw kicked three goals. Score, Polytechnic, 23; Latin School, 0.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales of Lots and Dwellings—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

The Storrs estate has sold to Judson Lawson, for $30,000, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue.

Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith have bought from the executors of the estate of Robert E. Dietz, the five four-story brownstone-front dwellings 21 to 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, each 20 by 102. Nos. 21, 23, and 25 have been resold.

Ottinger & Brother have bought the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street, having a frontage of 112 feet on the Drive and 126 feet on the street.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for W. T. P. Hollingsworth the lot 25 by 100 on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 225 feet west of West End Avenue.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for H. D. W. Burt the four-story dwelling 59 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 55 by 100, on private terms.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Richard Mortimer and William M. Macbean, executors and trustees of the estate of William G. Mortimer, to Charles Steele, a plot of about four acres fronting on Main Street and the lake at Southampton, L. I.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Heyman Gershel, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 45 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.

The estate of James Wilkie has sold two lots on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 110.

James Purdy's Sons have sold the five-story tenement 2,303 Second Avenue.

In Monday's Daily Sales-room yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to James A. Jarvis, representing the plaintiff, for $11,375, the three-story stone-front dwelling 228 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 15.11 by 70.2.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Harriet A. Sanchez, for $400, the leasehold interest of Emmet Edgerton in the premises 112 West Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story brick dwelling, with store on a lot 20 by 98.9.

John T. Boyd sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Fannie Falk and others, as executors, for $16,100, the five-story tenement 235 West Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Ezekiel Foxman, referee, 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 140 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Charles G. Banks, referee, Jerome Avenue, east side, 733.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, runs east 160 by southwest 440 by southeast 111.10 by southwest 361 by west 242 to the east side of Jerome Avenue by north 150 to point of beginning, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,437.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirteenth Avenue, east side, 42.5 feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, for a one and two story brick power house; 50.7 by 103 by 90.2, American Air Power Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 715 East Eleventh Street, for a one-story brick stable, 24.4 by 103.3, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fifteenth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Irving Square, for a ten-story brick flat, 50 by 92.8, Paul B. Pugh of 674 Columbus Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $150,000.

Wilkins Place, east side, 206.6 feet north of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 50, Adam Lahr, Jr., owner; cost, $6,000.

Summit Avenue, west side, 160 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 44, New York Building Company of 132 Park Avenue, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $3,750.

Wendover Avenue, northeast corner of Washington Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 27.6 by 84.6 and 29.5 by 94, J. Arthur, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $58,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, northwest corner of Tacoma Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 32, G. P. D'Auria, owner; W. Wilcox, architect; cost, $5,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Tacoma Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Albert Sanford of 132 West Fiftieth Street, owner; C. W. Miller of 971 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 241 feet south of the West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 44; John Wiley of 496 Ninth Avenue, owner; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,750.

Wales Avenue, south side, 237.6 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; William Raubitschek of 92 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 236 East One Hundred and Second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Nathan Levy, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 1,014 Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and studios; Arthur E. White of 45 Broadway, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 179 to 183 Wooster Street, to a seven-story brick factory; J. M. Cornell, owner; J. B. C. Bartlett of Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 14 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick store and hotel; James Allen of 82 Eighth Avenue, owner; Henry F. Kilburn of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 327 Madison Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Levenson & Goldberg, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $300.

Real Estate Men Suggest Reforms.

At a meeting of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, held on Wednesday evening, at the office of the President, S. F. Jayne, 254 West Twenty-third Street, it was agreed to recommend to owners of real estate that on every sign, containing the names of one or more brokers or agents, be permitted on a building offered for sale or to let. At the same time it was also resolved that where a member of the board had knowledge that property was in the hands of another member of the board for sale or to let, negotiations should be conducted only through the member who was the agent for the property. This, however, it was agreed should not apply to vacant lots.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 13,

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Milton E. Oppenheimer to Diedrich Pohndorf $1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Sylvester Pope and another, executors, to Milton E. Oppenheimer 3,000

BROOME St, South, corner of Forsyth St, 25x87.6; Peter Gruber to Evangeline Gruber, one-half part ..... Gift.

GREENWICH ST, 824; Fredericka R. Adickes to Matilda M. C. Adickes and another 1

GREENWICH ST, w s, 50 ft n of Leroy St, 25x90.8x25x89.6; Peter Smith to Anna Smith 1

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Essex St, 25 x50; Mary Kiett to Henry F. Schilling.. 1

LOTS 21 to 24, map of Lester Park; James J. Smith and wife to William S. Hughes. 1

LOTS 55 and 56, Map of Hunt estate, Van-Nest Station; Mary A. Sullivan to Harry Overington 600

LOTS 178, 179, 180, 205, 206, and 207, Map of Samuel Ryer homestead, (release mortgage;) James Harden to George and William B. Doutney 570

RYER PLACE, w s, 125 ft s of Lebanon St, 75x100; George Doutney to William B. Doutney ..... Exchange.

RYER PLACE, s e corner of Lebanon St, 209x107.10x irregular; William B. Doutney to George Doutney ..... Exchange.

SUFFOLK ST, 75, w s, 25x100; Aaron Adler and another to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 24,750

VERRILYEA AV, w s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 25x125; William McShane to Mary J. McShane 1

WILLIS AV, 168; John W. Evers to John Heller 1

3D AV, e s, 150 or 149.4 ft n of Rose St, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and others to John A. Ehnl ..... Exch

5TH AV, 1,446, w s, 25x100; John Effinger and wife to John Hildenbrand 30,000

6TH ST, 518 East, 25x97, Leasehold; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Alvesius Ungerland 1

8TH AV, lot 23, Map of village of Mount Eden, 50x100; Peter Gruber to Evangeline Gruber ..... Gift.

11TH ST, 53 West, 24x103.3; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 9,000

26TH ST, n s, Lot 38, map of Rose Hill Farm, 25x98.8, all title; David Jackson to Francis Jackson 1

44TH ST, 532 to 536 West, 75x100.5; Francis J. Hopson, referee, to Cornelia D. Wood and others, trustees 22,300

45TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Quinton Corwine, referee, to Sigmund Cohn 12,200

74TH ST, 143 East, 17.6x102.2; Maurice C. Berinyer to Ida Beringer 1

78TH ST, s s, 133 ft w of 4th Av, 17x102.2 Anna B. Sewall to Marie True 1

81ST

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; good reference. 257 West 68th St., Cary's hall.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid, first-class city reference. 145 West 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress in a small private family; city, or short distance in country; personal reference. 342 East 33d St.

COOK, &c.—As cook and to assist with washing in small private family; best city reference from last place. Call, two days, K., 334 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook in a private family; best city references; Protestant. 32 Amsterdam Av., first floor; call two days.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—First-class reference from last employer. Inquire at 426 West 52d St., Thursday; first flight, back; no postals.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; best city reference. 310 East 31st St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and baker; steady and reliable; best reference; small family. Can be seen at 240 East 37th St.

COOK—By a first-class Protestant cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept; best references. H., 234 East 29th St.

COOK.—By good, plain cook; Protestant; personal city reference. B., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. 68 Riverside Drive.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined young man, for traveling with gentleman; would make himself useful yachting, hunting, &c.; speaks four languages. R. Hauser, 78 Lexington Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by day, week, or month first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 147 W. 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman to do cooking, washing, or cleaning by the day or week. 231 East 29th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to do any kind of work. Mrs. Archdeacon, 606 2d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess is conscientiously recommended by a city family in which she has taught most successfully for six years; parents will find in her a very desirable teacher of English and piano, with unusually thorough and interesting methods; personal and prominent references. Morning Hours, Box 147, Times Office.

GOVERNESS.—By accomplished Parisian visiting governess, fresh arrival; perfect French, German, pianist; kindergartner; references. Mademoiselle, 198 East 58th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Lady wishes to secure situation for young Frenchwoman as maid to children. Call 30 East 36th St., Friday, 10 o'clock.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; no chamberwork; best city reference. 322 East 31st St., second bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes situation for her nurse, who has lived with her for three years and a half, to care for growing child; capable; teaches elementary branches; can highly recommend her. Call, from 10 to 12, 225 West 57th St.

NURSE.—A lady can recommend a middle-aged, educated Protestant nurse for children; will assist with light housework; good health and sober; best city references; no cards or letters. Call after 11, 1,690 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent, experienced French nurse for growing children; five years' excellent references. Can be seen in present situation, 105 East 61st St.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as nurse or chambermaid. Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two North of Ireland Protestant girls for permanent place in private American family; one as experienced waitress; three years' best city reference from last place; other as chambermaid; both will assist with other work if required, together or separate; no cards unless fare paid. 244 West 12th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family, to take charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; best city reference. 46 Lexington Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—Neat, rapid and accurate; best of reference. Exceptional, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Where one or more other men are kept or parlormaid, by a thoroughly competent young Englishman; best New York references; would prefer to go to Washington, D. C., for Winter months. Address Butler, Rose Lawn, Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I., till Oct. 18.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN—MAID—COOK.—Family giving up housekeeping Oct. 25 desires to secure permanent positions for butler, second man, maid, and cook; all excellent servants. Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By sober and industrious married man as coachman; 35; useful man; willing and obliging; good written and personal references; city or country. Coachman, 224 West 13th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged; superior recommendations; irreproachable character; temperate, industrious, trustworthy; generally useful. 246 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; six years' reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 231 West 36th St., care of Hudson.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman who has lived with him for six years. Present employer's, 325 5th Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By sober man, in need, as coachman, to do anything; reference. Ed., Box 20, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; first-class city references. Leonard, 242 West 60th St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Private family, (25;) will assist with waiting; good valet, etc.; five years' personal city references; moderate wages. Henry, 557 4th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; best reference; desires to accompany family to Europe. Marchand, 128 West 27th St.

Waiters.

WAITER or BUTLER.—As waiter or butler in a private family; single; five years' city reference from last place; thoroughly understands business; city or country. H. H., Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class baker and pastry cook; best references; elderly man; moderate wages. B. B., 295 West 29th St.

PORTER.—By a boy, (19,) strong and willing, as light porter in wholesale house or helper on truck. D. L., 146 West 33d St.

WATCHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—As watchman or useful man; sober, steady. R. Fitzpatrick, 51 Hill St., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTERER.—First-class; will work outside for families only; furniture, carpets, curtains, slip covers, &c.; references. J. D., 205 East 48th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A nursery governess, French preferred, for two little girls, 3 and 5 years old; best of references required. Apply at Holland House, 5th Av. and 30th St., Saturday morning from 9 till 11:30 o'clock, for Mrs. E. E. Brugierhof.

WANTED—Foreign or English speaking maid for lady and two little girls for Rye, N. Y.; only young and competent seamstress need apply. Call 30 East 36th St., Friday, 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A good cook and laundress; very small family; city references. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., 48 East 67th St.; wages, $20.

WANTED—A lady wishes a German or French maid as chambermaid and good seamstress. Apply Friday at 233 Madison Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS. (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the schoolrooms every day after Sept. 17th.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopened, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough College Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,

Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building.
Laboratory. Gymnasium. Playground (200x150.)

THE BERKELEY SCHOOL.

20 WEST 44TH ST.

Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute, Department of Commerce

229 Ryerson St., Bookkeeping, Stenography, BROOKLYN. Typewriting. Languages.
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL. M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.

Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers. 11 courses. $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue, address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For Boys and Girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAF WILLOPEN OCTOBER 10.
Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 55th Street.
Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES; 1,324 BROADWAY, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

BOARDERS WANTED.

58TH ST., 306 WEST.—Three large rooms; superior accommodations; reasonable rates; with board; private American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

TO LET—Pleasant room in private house, near Madison Square; gentleman. 117 East 26th St.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

DRY GOODS.

LIBERTY'S INCOMPARABLE PERFUMES; absolutely delicious and positively the cheapest exclusive Parisian jewelry. JAMMES, removed to 4 West 37th St., one door from 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or no. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities Nov. 15th and frequently thereafter for California, including stop of one day at the old Spanish city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Information and circulars about these or other trips can be had on application.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Raymond & Whitcomb,
Tours and Tickets,
31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, West, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE STEAMER DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Regular excursions, including Sat., Oct. 15th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WELL-KNOWN MONTHLY MAGAZINE OFfers an unusual opportunity to a gentleman of literary and artistic tastes to acquire a profitable and congenial position. Address Q., Box 199 New York Times.

PARTNER WANTED—Syphon beer bottling business; necessary capital, $1,500; must devote all his time to business. HENRY C. SCHRADER, 143d St. and 3d Av.

RUBBER STAMPS.—An elegant nickel-plated pocket stamp, with your name in script type, for 25c. Mail to ABRAM AARONS, 21 Clinton Place, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

LEGAL SALES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, Second, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY et al., defendants.

Notice of the sale of the stock interest held by or in behalf of the Union Pacific Railway Company in the Boise City Railway & Terminal Company, and of the sale of the claim of the Union Pacific Railway Company against said Terminal Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on June 25, 1898, in the suit of Oliver Ames, 2nd, and others, against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, as receivers, will offer for sale, by public auction, all of their interest in the subscriptions to $22,900 in the capital stock of the Boise City Railway & Terminal Company made by the Union Pacific Railway Company, or in its behalf, and under the authority conferred by the same order they will also offer for sale, by public auction, the claim and account of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Boise City Railway & Terminal Company, which claim and account amounts on its face to $71,676.27, excluding interest.

The undersigned will sell both the interest in such stock subscriptions and the foregoing claim, in one lot, for cash, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

No bid shall be received at said sale of less sum than $86,123.49, nor unless the bidder at said sale shall deposit with the receivers not less than 25 per cent. of the sum bid in cash or certified check or checks acceptable to them. The balance of the purchase money must be paid within five days after said sale, whereupon the receivers will deliver to the purchaser a statement of the said account and claim and certificates respecting said stock subscriptions and an assignment and transfer of the same, vesting the purchaser with the same title thereto which the Union Pacific Railway Co. held, and in the execution of which the Union Pacific Railway Co., notwithstanding the receivership, will as thereunto authorized join.

The purchaser of said interest in said stock subscriptions will take the same charged with the obligation to pay any balance due thereon and all assessments on said stock.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS P. WILSON,
Receivers as aforesaid.
Room 80, Ames Building, Boston, October 13, 1898.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—OLIVER AMES, Second, et al., complainants, vs. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY et al., defendants.

Notice of sale of $50,000 in First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Coal Company and of a certain rental claim of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company, and its receivers, against the Montana Union Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on June 25, 1898, in the suit of Oliver Ames, 2nd, et al. against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, Oliver W. Mink and Thomas P. Wilson, as receivers, will offer for sale, by public auction, $50,000 in Union Pacific Coal Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, with the coupons maturing November 1, 1898, and subsequent attached, and under the authority conferred by the same order they will also offer for sale, by public auction, the claim of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company and its receivers against the Montana Union Railway Company, with interest thereon, for the balance of rental due from the latter accruing prior to March 16, 1897, under the lease of the Utah & Northern Railway Company made to said Montana Union Railway Company on August 1, 1886, and will transfer and assign to the purchaser of said claim all of the evidences of and the indebtedness or claim which may be in the possession and control of the said receivers or of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company.

The undersigned will make such sales by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

No bid shall be received at said sale for said Union Pacific Coal Company Bonds of a less sum than $50,000, and no bid shall be received for said claim under the lease to the Montana Union Railway Co. of a less sum than $290,985.02, nor unless the bidders at said sales shall deposit with the receivers not less than 25 per cent. of the sums bid in cash, or certified checks or checks acceptable to them. The balance of the purchase money must be paid within five days after the sales.

OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS P. WILSON,
Receivers as aforesaid.
Room 80, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., October 13, 1898.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Eleventh Ward Bank, on behalf of itself and others, etc., plaintiff, against Jacob Lorillard and Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard, as trustees of said Jacob Lorillard and Charles Siedler, receiver in proceedings supplemental to execution of said Jacob Lorillard, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 5, 1898. G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Pierre Lorillard, Louis L. Lorillard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on said 29th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, September 29th, 1898.
G. S. P. STILLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New York City. s30-1aw6wF&n11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-1aw6mF

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH HOTOP, née Kohnen; Anna Leue, née Hotop, Franz Joseph Hotop, Dr. Carl Damm, the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested, or who may claim to be interested, in the estate of FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, late of the City of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, deceased, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Edmund Payensted, as ancillary executor of Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made, discharging the said Edmund Payensted, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of the said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased, and ordering him to pay, transfer, and set over the moneys and securities in his hands, or for which he shall be found upon such accounting to be properly chargeable, to Franz Joseph Hotop and Anna Leue, as the only persons in the Kingdom of Saxony entitled to the possession of the personal estate of said Franz Joseph Hotop, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed for, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, attorneys for petitioner, 50 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. s23-1aw6wFri&no4

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898. ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

PENNIMAN, CHAS. RICHMOND.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George H. Penniman and Pauline de Brimont Dannery, the heirs at law and next of kin of CHAS. RICHMOND PENNIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George H. Penniman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to prove two certain instruments in writing, a testament dated at Paris, April 4th, 1895, and a will dated at Paris May 27th, 1876, duly proved as the last will and testament of Chas. Richmond Penniman, together relating to real and personal property, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ROOT, HOWARD, WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o7-1aw6wF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St. Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of the Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 23, 1898. PHILIP E. VEILLER, Assignee.
GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

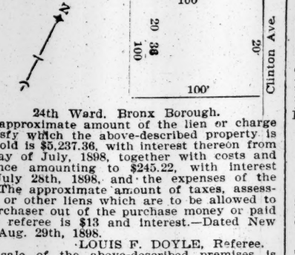
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOEPER, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 26th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 5th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o7-2aw2wF&M

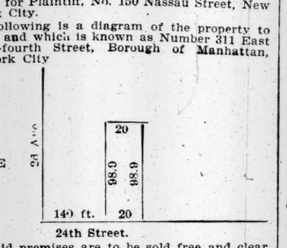
SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK J. COLAHAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. COLAHAN, individually and as executrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of JOHN FRANCIS COLAHAN, deceased, Walter G. Colahan, and Henry Maddendorf, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and bearing date the 30th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of 24th Street, in the 18th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 24th Street, distant one hundred and forty (140) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue and the northerly line of 24th Street, and running thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly along a line parallel with 24th Street 20 feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to 24th Street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of 24th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

Messrs. SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 311 East Twenty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City



The said premises are to be sold free and clear of all incumbrances.—New York, September 21, 1898. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against

BAFFLED BY STANDARD OIL

Ohio Investigators Fail to Procure Books and Witnesses.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS DRAG

Subpoenas Out for Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell—Proceedings to Compel Their Attendance.

The proceedings before Col. Allen T. Brinsmade, Special Master Commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court of Ohio to take testimony in the contempt proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, were checked yesterday by the refusal of the attorneys for John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Trust to produce witnesses and books the Attorney General desires to examine. Virgil P. Kline had announced at the close of Wednesday's hearing that no further courtesy would be extended to the plaintiff in this case, his ostensible reason being the long examination to which Mr. Rockefeller had been subjected.

Mr. Kline and M. F. Elliott, his colleague, were at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, promptly at the time set for resumption of the hearing. Mr. Kline wore an amused expression, as if he looked for some fun. Commissioner Brinsmade came half an hour late, and following him came District Attorney Monnett and E. B. Kinkhead, his associate.

Mr. Monnett at once asked the Commissioner whether or not he had subpoenaed Henry M. Flagler and William T. Wardwell, as requested on the day previous. The Commissioner replied that he had personally called at the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, and inquired for Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell. He was told that they were not in, and, of course, he had not been able to serve them with subpoenas. It is Mr. Flagler who holds the books of the liquidating Trustees.

Mr. Monnett—Do I understand, Mr. Kline, that they will not come before this Commissioner?

Mr. Kline—I have not seen either of them and I do not know where they are. You must not suppose that we keep witnesses on tap and have books ready for investigations like this. I have told you that I would not be responsible for the production of any witnesses or books.

Mr. Monnett—Well, Mr. Kline, we understood you to say in open court in Ohio that you would produce such witnesses and books as we might call for.

Mr. Kline—Then you misunderstood me, if you did. I never made any such wild promise. I did agree to produce such books of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio as are pertinent to this inquiry, and also the Secretary of that company.

To the inquiry "Are you or are you not now willing to make an effort to produce Mr. Flagler?" Mr. Kline replied in the negative. He said that he would produce certain books of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio—in Ohio. Mr. Kline also said that when the plaintiff had concluded its case, he proposed to introduce "some testimony pertinent to this inquiry," but not at this sitting of the commission.

The District Attorney, evidently nettled, turned to Mr. Brinsmade and said: "Mr. Commissioner, we ask you to subpoena Mr. Flagler personally, and also to direct him to bring the books mentioned yesterday by Mr. Rockefeller, as containing the stock register of the liquidating Trustees and the records of transactions between the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and the liquidating Trustees. Mr. Kline volunteered all that suavity before, or we would have taken some such step already."

Mr. Monnett asked to have the subpoenas served by the Sheriff's office, remarking that this county is full of Deputy Sheriffs. Adjournment was taken to 2:30 o'clock.

Commissioner Brinsmade made out the subpoenas for Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell on one paper and gave it to Deputy Sheriff Thomas Halligan to serve.

Mr. Kinkhead said privately after adjournment that he knew of no precedent for a State's sending a commission out of its own jurisdiction to take testimony in contempt proceedings, and he was not certain as to the power of the Commissioner to summon persons.

Messrs. Kline and Elliott appeared promptly at the hour set for the afternoon session. It was more than half an hour later when Commissioner Brinsmade came in, Mr. Kinkhead coming shortly after. The District Attorney was absent. Time was consumed in conversation until nearly 4 o'clock, when Deputy Sheriff Halligan made his return. He said he had made diligent search for Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell, and had not found either of them. He had left copies of the process at their offices.

Mr. Kinkhead asked for an adjournment to 10 o'clock Saturday morning, saying: "It seems we are unable to reach these men to-day. We purpose to go into the courts to-morrow and see what we can do. I have just received word from the Attorney General that he has discovered means of reaching them under the laws of New York."

The hearing was adjourned to the time suggested. Mr. Kinkhead said to reporters that he could not tell the nature of the legal proceedings contemplated to secure the attendance of Messrs. Flagler and Wardwell.

SIX YEARS AHEAD OF HIS TIME.

An Insane Homicide Who Thinks This Is the Year 1904.

There was a novel scene in the Coroner's Court yesterday, when Jacob Cottek, hopelessly insane, was called to the witness chair to testify in his own defense. Coroner Hart was investigating the death of Thomas Stumm, an inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane. Cottek attacked Stumm Sept. 9 and fractured his skull.

When Cottek appeared in court he seemed sane, but when called upon to testify he made the most extraordinary statements. He was asked when he was admitted to the asylum, and he told Coroner Hart in 1897, while in reality he has been confined there since 1893. He was then asked what year it was.

"This is 'allo domino' 1904," answered the madman, solemnly.

The witness became so excited that further questioning was abandoned. It was finally decided by the jury that no one was responsible for the murder of one lunatic by another, as the attack could not be prevented by the keeper.

A TRIBUTE TO HELEN GOULD.

Movement on Foot Among Soldiers to Give Her a Unique Album.

A movement is on foot among some soldiers who have benefited through the kindness of Miss Helen M. Gould to give her an album, which, while it will not be intrinsically valuable, will be unique. The following circular letter will be forwarded to as many soldiers as can be reached by mail or whose addresses can be obtained by the originators of the idea:

There is a wish among the men of the army and navy of the war of '98 to show their gratitude to Miss Helen M. Gould for what she has done and is doing for us all. All those who wear the blue, afloat and ashore, who love the thought that Miss Gould embodies and wish to give her a token of their regard, may send their names, with company and regiment, or ship, on a slip of paper one inch by four inches, so it can be placed in an album with a set of resolutions to be presented to Miss Helen M. Gould. Send the signed slip to the adress below; when it is possible send as many signed slips in one envelope as can be collected in one place. Address Miss Helen M. Gould Testimonial, J. F. Fairman, Secretary, 1 Moore Street, New York City.

Stress is laid upon the fact that no contributions are asked for in this circular. The album is to be provided by the originators of the idea, the soldiers being merely requested to send their signatures. J. F. Fairman is a steward in the Hospital Corps, United States Army, and was in the Hospital Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment until detached.

Hudson County Freeholders Cleared.

Judge John A. Blair, in the General Sessions Court, at Jersey City, yesterday quashed the indictment found against the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. The indictment charged the Freeholders with malfeasance, in that their expenditures exceeded the amount of their appropriations and that they had paid claims left unpaid by the previous board. Judge Blair held that even if they had done these things they had not committed any crime.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRANCHISE TAX IMPROPERLY IMPOSED.—The United Verde Copper Company is a domestic corporation, having an office in this State, though the mining and milling of copper ore was done at Jerome, Arizona. The product of the mine was not brought to this State. The ore for some years was carted twenty-five miles to the railway, when it was found necessary to build a railroad, in which the company had stock and bonds for $320,000, about the cost of these twenty-five miles, which were paid for, as its officials stated, from the surplus of the sales, the dividends of about 10 per cent. having been suspended to put down this railway, so that the mining could be properly and profitably operated. The bonds were issued to the company in New York in 1895, but they were shortly afterward sent to the company's officers in Arizona. The capital stock of the company was $3,000,000, all issued for the mines. State Controller Roberts imposed a franchise tax for 1895, assessing $480,000 of the capital stock as being employed in this State, this $329,000 railway interest being included, on the ground that as the mines were being exhausted by the copper sold, there was no surplus, as stated by the company. The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment below, which, in certiorari proceedings by the company, affirmed the tax, holding, by Justice Bartlett, that the amount invested in the railway stock and bonds must be taken from the assessment because they represent surplus. "The future of most mining enterprises is matter of conjecture," Justice Bartlett said, "but it is common knowledge that there are copper mines which have yielded enormous returns for years, and at present show no signs of exhaustion, but rather increased development. We are of opinion that this speculative theory as to mining in general does not overcome the positive proof that these bonds and stocks were purchased by the surplus moneys of the relator."

INTERESTING LIFE INSURANCE CASE.—A novel and interesting case was heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday, upon submission of a controversy on agreed facts. Spencer D. C. Van Bokkelen, on July 31, 1897, was killed by an accident while a passenger on a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Jersey City and Newark, N. J. He was insured in the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford for $10,000, which amount was promptly paid to his daughter, Caroline V. Van Bokkelen, the beneficiary named in the policy. Miss Van Bokkelen, however, claimed $10,000 additional, under a clause in the policy that if injuries causing death were sustained "while riding as a passenger in any passenger conveyance using steam, cable, or electricity as a motive power, the amount to be paid shall be double the sum specified in the clause under which the claim is made." The company claimed this clause did not apply, because decedent was killed while passing from one car to another by being thrown off the car platform. It was contended for the plaintiff, Miss Van Bokkelen, that any accident while deceased was a passenger was covered by the policy; that the Court must determine whether under the terms of the policy a passenger was in a car while he was standing on the platform or steps; and that the fact that deceased met his death while traveling as a passenger was controlling. For the defendant, the railroad company, it was contended that the words "in a passenger conveyance" were used advisedly, and for the express purpose of limiting the liability, the reason being that "in a passenger conveyance" was a place of little or no danger, and the risk assumed was slight, while on the platform of a railway car was an exceedingly dangerous place when the train, to which the car was attached, was in motion.

RESCISSION OF CONTRACT FOR A MONUMENT.—An action was brought by William Thomas, as assignee, to recover from Charles Gage alleged damages for breach of a contract to make and place a monument on defendant's lot in a cemetery for $4,485, which contract Gage rescinded, on the ground that the contractors were unable to produce a certain female figure which was to surmount the design. This figure was to be made to correspond with that on another monument. It had been stipulated that Gage should "have the privilege of inspecting said monument when read to letter, and, if not as agreed, it shall be made so without additional expense." The defendant was also to have the right "to inspect model when made in clay, and it is to be made to his entire satisfaction." The time for inspection of the monument as a whole was after it was completed. It was shown on the trial that Mr. Gage inspected the model when it was in clay, and said that he was satisfied with it. But after it was cast, a photograph of it was sent to him, and he rescinded, upon an inspection of the photograph. A verdict directed for the defendant on the trial was affirmed by the Appellate Division, but the Court of Appeals has now directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, that in view of the evidence at the trial and the terms of the contract, the defendant was not entitled to have a verdict directed in his favor. At most, all he was entitled to was to have the case passed upon by the jury as a question of fact. When he was permitted to inspect the model in clay, and expressed satisfaction with it in that form, his right to interfere with the performance of the contract or arrest the work ceased. His right to make further objection to the work, or any part of it, was postponed to the time when it was placed upon the lot and he was asked to accept and pay for it. "It is evident," Justice O'Brien said, "from the correspondence between the parties, that the defendant's taste and fancy with respect to this figure were somewhat ideal and beyond the bounds which a reasonable and practical construction of the contract would indicate."

DUNCAN ELLIOT IS SUED.

His Wife Begins an Action Against Him to Recover a Loan.

There is now on file in the Supreme Court a suit called "Sallie H. Elliot against Duncan Elliot," which only recently came to light. The complaint and answer in the case were written last May.

The suit is based on a money matter. Mrs. Elliot, who was Miss Hargous, began some time ago to live apart from her husband. When he returned from the war, where he had made a good record as a soldier, it was rumored that she was going to live with him again.

George H. Adams of Adams & Allen, Mr. Elliot's lawyers, said yesterday that the suit was begun to recover a loan which the plaintiff alleged she had made to her husband. He declined to state the amount or to say on what terms it had been made.

"It's simply incident to the sawing off of different claims between the husband and wife," said he. "The case has just been put on the calendar and, as some 4,000 or 5,000 cases are to come up for trial before this one can have a hearing, it probably will not be tried for two years. Whether it may be settled out of court I cannot say."

The lawyers conducting Mrs. Elliot's suit are Olin & Rives, of 32 Nassau Street. Mr. Rives was out of town yesterday. He has charge of the suit. Col. Olin declined to discuss it.

A RULING ON RELIEF UNIONS.

Justice Lippincott in Jersey City Says They Are Insurance Companies.

Henry Beck of Wales Avenue, Jersey City, was employed as a brakeman by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A train on which he was at work was derailed Sept. 12, 1897, owing to a spreading of rails. Beck was thrown from the top of a car and injured severely. He sued the company for $10,000, alleging that the spreading of the rails was due to the fact that the ties were rotten. The case was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court in Jersey City. The company argued that as Beck was a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Association, he had received the benefits to which he was entitled, and was debarred from beginning suit, he having signed an agreement to that effect.

Justice Lippincott held that the agreement implied by the plea was void, because it was against public policy, and because it was without consideration; because beneficiaries merely received what they had paid in, the association being practically an accident insurance company. The jury gave Beck $6,000.

BOYS' DAY
at ROGERS, PEET & Co.,
Friday, Oct. 14.

First, we want to borrow about 380 boys' feet, to use for advertising our boys' shoe department; sizes 8 to 5½ will do.

We'll cover them with russet leather shoes—ordinary heel or spring heel—for 47½ cents a foot; they cost double and more.

Now for the other end! A few heads please, any size.

Caps in fancy cloths of all colors, dark or light, 25 cents—any day but boys' day, they would be 50 and 75 cents.

Next comes the middle—underside and outerside.

For the underside: merino underwear, strong and warm; quality thoroughly good; 55 cents a garment.

For the outerside: your choice of a double-breasted sack suit, sailor suit or Norfolk suit; $2.75, but don't expect every style represented in every size, for it's a "jumble up" of all sorts.

These are meant only to whet your appetite for the wealth of other good things among our boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIG PROFIT IN PARK LAND

Controller Coler Says Kings County Was Grossly Cheated.

PAID $413,380; COST $238,145

Selling Companies Said to Have Cleared 130 Per Cent.—City's Agents Accused.

Controller Coler yesterday made public a report of an examination into the accounts of the Department of Parks of the former City of Brooklyn, designed to show that Kings County was cheated in 1895 in purchasing the lands for Forest Park. The report charges that William J. Wheeler, Charles B. Wheeler, and Charles G. Davison, who were employed by Frank Squier, Commissioner of Parks, to secure options on land for the park, had business interests in companies owning the land, and profited directly by the sales in which they acted as the county's purchasing agents. It is asserted that the companies and individuals that sold the land to the city made a profit of $238,145.20 on sales amounting to $413,380.40.

In a preliminary to the full report it is said "that $413,380.40 was paid by Commissioner Squier for that part of the land in Forest Park which was obtained from the following companies or individuals: The Brooklyn Land and Improvement Company, the Union Land and Improvement Company, the Brooklyn Hills Improvement Company, Dean Alvord, Isabella Fisher," and "that the Messrs. Wheeler and Charles G. Davison had business interests in one or the other of these companies." It is further alleged:

That Isabella Fisher is a sister of the Wheelers, and that Dean Alvord received by transfer from her husband, John T. Fisher, the property which he sold to the county at an enormous profit; that the land which the above companies or individuals sold to Kings County was purchased by them for $175,225.20.

That the aggregate profit to said companies and individuals was $238,145.20 for their dealings with the county, or an average advance of over 130 per cent. on the purchase cost.

That the profits to the syndicate in which Charles G. Davison was interested were $135,040.

That the profits to the syndicates and individuals in whom the Wheeler brothers were interested were $103,105.20.

Later on the report says that Commissioner Squier and his successors, Commissioners Woodruff and Deltmer, caused to be paid for professional services to William J. Wheeler, Charles B. Wheeler, and Charles G. Davison about $5,000 each out of the funds for county parks. These amounts were paid them in five installments, the first, of $2,500, to each on Dec. 12, 1895, and the last on April 9, 1897.

The expert accountants who made the investigation will submit a report on the expenditures for other park property by Kings County and the City of Brooklyn within a few days.

Mr. Squier said yesterday:

"I did not pay an exorbitant price for the land. The courts established that fact when P. H. Flynn attempted to prove that I did. I hired Mr. Davison to purchase property for Forest Park because he was familiar with the value of land out that way. I was unaware that Mr. Davison owned any property himself. I knew that he was general manager for the Brooklyn Hills Company, but he had nothing whatever to do with the purchase of land from that company. I was also ignorant of the fact that the Wheeler brothers were interested in any of the land companies."

Mrs. Isabella Fisher lives at 223 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, with her husband, John Fisher. Both were seen at their home yesterday. Mrs. Fisher said that she owned the land which was sold. Her husband declared that both had simply acted as agents, the Wheeler brothers using their names as they pleased.

STEPPED IN FRONT OF A TRAIN.

Mr. Van Houten Got Out of Way of One to be Killed by Another.

Charles E. Van Houten, seventy-nine years of age, of Elm Street, Jamaica, was killed on Atlantic Avenue, west of Morris Park Station, yesterday by an eastbound Long Island Railroad train. He was walking on the railroad track, when he saw a westbound train approaching, and in getting out of the way stepped on the other track in front of the train that struck him. His neck was broken and he died instantly. The engineer and conductor were arrested.

Mr. Van Houten was born in Haverstraw, and had been engaged in the building trade ever since he was twenty-one years of age. He built a large portion of the subway of the New York Central and New York and New Haven Railroads, in Manhattan. He leaves one son and a daughter.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

BIG BARGAINS
in
Bed Covering

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS
13/4 Reduced from $15 & $18 to $10.00
12/4 Reduced from $12 & $14 to 9.00
11/4 Reduced from $10 & $14 to 8.00
11/4 Reduced from $9 to 6.50
These are the product of the very best Mills in California.

Also
MARSEILLES QUILTS
$1.50 and 2.50
Value $2.25 and 3.75.

SATIN QUILTS
$2.00 value 3.00

DOWN QUILTS
$3.25 value 5.00

West Twenty-third St.

BOTTLE OF CATCHUP EXPLODES.

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Is Seriously Cut About the Face.

By the explosion of a bottle of catchup, Tillie Feist, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Henry Feist, a cigarmaker of Monitor Street and Nassau Avenue, Williamsburg, was seriously cut about the face yesterday morning. The girl was trying to uncork the bottle when the explosion occurred, throwing her to the ground. The fragments of glass blew into her face and a small piece entered her right eye. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the glass was extracted by a doctor.

ELECTRICITY ON ELEVATED LINE

Engineer Lundie Will Prepare Plans for Brooklyn Railroad.

John Lundie, formerly connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, was yesterday appointed electrical expert of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Engineer Lundie will at once begin the work of preparing plans and specifications relative to the change of motive power from steam to electricity on the Fifth and Lexington Avenue lines of the road.

President Uhlmann said yesterday that the cost of changing the motive power would be about $750,000.

COTTAGES FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

Mrs. A. C. Armstrong Offers the Use of Three at Nyack.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association met at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. A letter from Mrs. A. C. Armstrong offering the use of three cottages at Nyack for sick soldiers cared for by the association, was read. The offer was accepted.

Mrs. Samuel Hawley Olmstead, Chairman of the hospital work of the Brooklyn auxiliary, reported that a very sick man at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn was longing to see his little child before he died. The man is partially paralyzed, and has had no money for five months. The child is two and a half years old, and is now at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Mason of Tarrytown, N. Y., offered to see that the child, in charge of a nurse, should be brought to New York.

A letter from Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Admiral, a member of the association, was read. It was written at Los Toscos, and it tells of 1,000 starving Cubans who need instant aid.

Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller, Chairman of the Supply Committee, reported that she had furnished provisions during the week to 796 persons. Among the donations reported was an old painting valued at $500. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $3,918.23 on hand. Mrs. Charles H. Brush was elected Auditor.

LIBRARY TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Dr. Billings and Mr. Eastman Address the New York Library Club.

Various topics pertaining to libraries, and especially to the free libraries of this city, were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the New York Library Club held in the library room of the West Side branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street. There was a large and representative attendance. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian in chief of the New York Free Circulating Library, presided.

Dr. John S. Billings, the director of the New York Public Library, said there was reason to believe the municipal authorities were disposed to make an appropriation to begin the library building as soon as they could act legally.

William R. Eastman, inspector of the public libraries division of the University of the State of New York, suggested that steps be taken to organize a federation of the library clubs in this State. The chairman of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee to confer with other library clubs on the subject.

Mr. Eastman read the following statement of the officially certified circulation of books by the free libraries in the City of New York in the library year of 1898:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

	Volumes.
Aguilar Free Library	460,000
Cathedral Free Circulating Library	130,000
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen	230,000
Harlem Library	105,000
Maimonides Free Library	125,000
New York Free Circulating Library	1,000,000
New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind	642
St. Agnes Free Library	66,000
Tenement House Chapter Library	7,000
University Settlement Free Library	46,000
Washington Heights Free Library	47,000
Webster Free Library	43,000
Young Women's Christian Association	60,000
Total in Manhattan	2,319,642

BROOKLYN.

Bay Ridge Free Library	19,000
Brooklyn Public Library	32,500
Fort Hamilton Free Library	12,000
New Utrecht Free Library	12,000
Union for Christian Work	190,000
Total in Brooklyn	265,500
Long Island City Library	22,000
Flushing Library Association	18,000
Grand total	2,625,142

Mr. Eastman explained that the circulation of books by the free libraries in Manhattan borough alone had increased 657,642 volumes since the official figures for 1897 were compiled.

Stern Bros
in directing attention to
Their Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
desire to make special mention of
Several New Models
particularly adapted to the styles of costumes to be worn the coming season
West 23d St.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
DINING TABLES.
"Shall not carved tables serve my turn?"
On the furniture for the banqueting halls of Northern Europe in the Middle Ages was lavished all the artistic skill and resources of the period. Rich tapestries were hung on the stone walls. Chairs and chest were elaborately carved. Tables were of oak—at first an oak board on trestles,—always vigorously carved.
Our carved mahogany and Flemish oak dining tables are direct descendants of those old tables. They have the same beauty and simple dignity, but of course show much greater care for detail and finish. We have retained all of iheir old-time elegance and distinction, while fitting them for the most ornate of modern dining-rooms.
Mahogany knife-boxes in quaint old English style, with fine inlay; carved Flemish spoon racks with a pleasant flavor of antiquity; mahogany jardiniere stands beautifully inlaid, mahogany fern dishes in graceful shapes; these are but a few of the many rare and dainty "gems" on our dining-room floor.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.
Couch and Divan Covers,—Kez Kelim designs, 60 inches wide, 3 yards long, $5.75 each.
Imported Bagdad Portières and Covers,—reversible,—suitable for Oriental furnishing, $4.75 each.
Dutch Benches, Indian and Antique Stools, Tabourets.
James McCreery & Co.,
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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Foot Ball Suits For Boys,
$1.90.
From 6 to 13 years—padded pantaloons of canvas, and sleeveless jackets—just like the bigger fellows.
Running Shirts and Tights, 40c.
Complete assortment of Athletic Goods of every description.
Just shows how we meet every requirement in Boys' Clothing, by furnishing the right kind at the right price, no matter whether it is for play, work, or dress occasions.
60-62 West 23d St.

THE UNITY OF CHURCHES

Episcopal Deputies Debate the Question of Admitting New Congregations.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Flourishing Condition of the Institution in New York—Bishops Rearrange Five Missionary Districts in the West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—San Francisco was to-day definitely determined upon as the place for holding the next triennial council of the Episcopal Church. The subject came up in the House of Deputies on a report by a joint committee favorable to San Francisco. The Rev. Edward B. Spalding of California said that instead of being the far-western diocese, California was now in the middle of the United States, and, with our country stretching across the Pacific, would soon be an Eastern diocese.

A report showing the prosperous condition of the general theological seminary in New York City was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Carey. It showed contributions amounting to $450,000 from eleven dioceses during the past three years, the chief portion coming from New York. Large bequests had been received; valuable acquisitions had been made to the library, and other valuable additions to its equipment received, the seminary exhibiting a most encouraging condition of scholastic and spiritual life.

Among the resolutions presented and referred were those proposing an appeal to Congress for an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for uniform laws on marriage and divorce; extending the causes on which coadjutor Bishops may be chosen; providing for a deputation to attend the next General Synod of the Church of England in Canada. The latter resolution was adopted unanimously, showing the tendency toward unifying the Church. The consideration of the Constitution was resumed and Article 10 of the revision, providing strict limitations on alterations of the prayer book, was adopted unanimously.

The question of church unity came up on the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York, extending Article 10 so as to permit any Bishop to take under his spiritual guidance any congregation accepting certain essential tenets of the Church. The Rev. Dr. Greer of New York urged this proposition as a fulfillment of the Chicago-Lambeth declaration, and as the most effective means of drawing into the Church the Swedes and people of other nationalities swarming into the country, making them patriots as well as churchmen and "establishing this Church as, in fact, 'the Church of the American people.'" The Rev. Dr. Jewell of Michigan urged conservatism, and spoke of the danger of "side doors" of admission into the Church. This move, he said, would lay on the shelf the liturgy of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Stone of Chicago opposed the resolution as placing the Church before the country in the undignified position of soliciting unity without reference to the doctrines of the Church. It was opening the door to congregationalism. The Rev. Dr. Parks of Massachusetts, while admitting that this move was contrary to Church traditions, said that a critical period in the affairs of the United States had been reached, and with new colonies and new immigration enlarged bounds must be given to the Church.

The Rev. Benjamin W. Taylor of Los Angeles said the open door seemed to be the policy of the Anglo-Saxon people of to-day, and it appeared wise, progressive, and in accordance with the spirit of the times and of purest catholicity to open the doors on all sides to the scattered brethren. Chairman Morgan Dix said he could not conscientiously change his views of three years ago, when he opposed the amendment. He had fears as to the result and doubt as to the practical working of the plan. Judge Wilder of Minnesota opposed the amendment, believing it would embarrass the growth and progress of the Church and introduce discord and want of harmony.

The chief work of the House of Bishops to-day was to agree to a rearrangement of five of the missionary districts in the West. The new districts will be bounded as follows:

District of Laramie—the present Missionary District of the Platte—so changed as to include all that portion of the State of Wyoming lying east of the west lines of the counties of Sheridan, Johnson, Natrona, and Carbon.

District of Salt Lake—the present Missionary District of Utah—so changed as to include the present Missionary District of Western Colorado and all that portion of the State of Nevada lying east of the west lines of the counties of Elko, White Pine, Eureka, Lincoln, Lander, and Nye, together with that portion of the county of Uintah in Wyoming lying south of the 44½ degree.

District of Sacramento—to include the present Missionary District of Northern California and all that portion of the State of Nevada lying west of the west lines of the counties of Elko, White Pine, Eureka, Lincoln, Lander, and Nye.

District of Boisé—to include all that portion of the present Missionary District of Idaho lying south and east of the southern and eastern lines of the county of Idaho, together with all that portion of the State of Wyoming lying west of the west lines of the counties of Sheridan, Johnson, Natrona, and Carbon, except so much of the county of Uintah attached to the Missionary District of Salt Lake.

District of Spokane—to include the present Missionary District of Spokane, together with that portion of the State of Idaho lying north of the southern line of the county of Idaho.

No additional districts are created.

MUTUAL RESERVE DISSENSIONS.

Internal Differences May Be Submitted to John A. McCall.

The question as to the retirement of Frederick A. Burnham from the Presidency of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which has fallen into temporary abeyance because of the declination by Gen. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, of the offer made to him through the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, may be submitted to John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, by the counsel for both factions for arbitration. It was stated yesterday that an agreement had been made whereby Gen. James was to have been elected President of the association, provided his consent could be obtained. The whole matter may go over until the next annual meeting, which will be held Jan. 27, 1899, unless the counsel of the different parties in the Board of Trustees should decide finally upon arbitration as the best solution for the present differences.

The trouble in the board arose over the contract of Moton D. Moss, as General Manager, whereby he received 85 per cent. of the receipts on new business. This contract was re-formed Jan. 1 of this year, and canceled outright in July, despite the wishes of President Burnham. The board is said to be in agreement on all important questions, with the exception of the Presidency of the association. The unanimous election of George D. Eldridge as First Vice President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. James, July 6, is pointed to as proof of this assertion.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The Atlanta Insurance Exchange has restored fire insurance rates, pending the probable adjustment of the difficulties existing between the exchange and the Atlanta Home Insurance Company.

The hearing before Alfred Lauterbach in the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company was resumed yesterday, and evidence was presented by Accountants Strickland and Church showing the propriety of dissolution. A further adjournment of the hearing was taken until Wednesday, Oct. 19.

George A. Cox, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; J. J. Kenny, Vice President of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, and Fred B. Carpenter of Boston were in town yesterday to attend the third quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the British-American Insurance Company of New York.

The conference of liability managers reached an adjournment yesterday. No action was taken in regard to rates or outside competition, and the managers succeeded in allaying for the present the flurry which has existed for the past ten days in regard to the stability of the rates. The resignation of one company was read, and later withdrawn, in view of the general decision to preserve the common interests of the companies acting together.

Charles L. Case, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, issued another circular yesterday in regard to the revenue stamp tax on insurance. It contains a ruling from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the redemption of documentary stamps in certain cases, which holds that the value of stamps affixed for a higher than the required amount through error may be recovered upon the filing of a proper claim. The ruling does not, however, provide for the refunding of the value of stamps affixed to policies which are not legally accepted by the assured.

Bakers' Day at the Food Show.

Yesterday was "Bakers' Day" at the Food Show, at Madison Square Garden, and hundreds of people visited the model bakeshop, which was kept steadily running. Much confectionery and fancy cake was turned out. Many delegates from the Bakers' Association, whose convention will be held in the concert hall on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week, were present. In addition to the lecture given by Mrs. Lemcke, her visitors every afternoon are given cups of freshly-drawn tea. Her lecture for to-day will show the making of puff paste, pattee shells, cheese fingers, and fruit tarts.

Medals for 71st Men of Bronx.

The Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx gave an entertainment and banquet last evening at Suburban Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Most of the Bronx Borough members of the Seventy-first were present. Silver medals were presented to them. Addresses were made by Gen. George B. Loud, the Hon. Samuel McMillan, Adjt. F. H. Weyman of the Seventy-first, Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first, Lieut. W. C. Rogers, and J. Thomas Stearns, President of the society.

Mrs. Shepard Must Pay Scrubwoman.

The action brought by Susan Brady, a scrubwoman, to recover $20,000 damages from Mrs. Margaret Vanderbilt Shepard, the widow of Elliott F. Shepard, for injuries sustained in falling into a coal hole at The Mail and Express Building, the property of Mrs. Shepard, terminated yesterday in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2,800. The plaintiff claimed that as she was passing along Fulton Street on Dec. 12, 1895, she fell into the hole, which had been left uncovered. She alleged that her health had been permanently injured.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN THE
RIVALS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Box office open daily 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
Regular season will begin Monday, November 28, and continue 17 weeks, (51 nights and 17 matinées.)
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL NOVEMBER 12.

CHICKERING HALL To-night at 8
LAST APPEARANCE OF
ANNIE GREY
("QUEEN OF SCOTTISH MINSTRELSY.")
"THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS"
Adm. 25c. Reserved Seats 50, 75, 1.00, at the Hall.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

Keith's Continuous Performance Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
J. H. STODDART in "The Long Strike."
ZELMA RAWLSTON. BEHRWELL TRIO.
Biograph. Tim Cronin. Everything Good.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
on Albany Day Line Strs. Excellent orchestra, attractive musical programme. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.

BIJOU. FUNNY EVERY MINUTE.
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SAM BERNARD
The Marquis of Michigan.
Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
THE ALICE NEILSEN OPERA CO. In Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.
HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Sat. Mat. 2:00.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac.

Herald Square Theatre. 35th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Exhibition.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c. MAT. SAT.
4TH BIG WEEK—IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

COLUMBUS Col. Th. Stock Co.
"Leah the Forsaken."
Next Week, "As You Like It."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT.
THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2.